

**YEAR MAY SEE GREAT
CHANGES IN POLITICS**

BY DAVID LAWRENCE
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Washington — (CPA) — As 1929 passes into history it will be known as the year of preparation for the political battle of 1930. And in many respects the forthcoming year may prove as much a turning point in national politics as the year 1910.

Important changes already are announced for the Senate due to resignations and it would not be surprising to see other changes as a result of the primaries and final elections in No. Lawrence member.

The contests are not confined to one party, for the Democrats as well as the Republicans have their internal troubles. Senator Mead faces stiff opposition in Alabama. Senator Simmons will have a fight for renomination in North Carolina. On the Republican side Senator Deneen of Illinois is opposed by Mrs. Medill McCormick for renomination. Dwight Morrow will have opposition in the Republican primaries for the United States Senate in New Jersey. A senatorial battle is scheduled for Kentucky where Senator Sackett is giving up his seat to become American Ambassador to Germany. In Nebraska Senator Norris has opposition from various quarters due to his outspoken attitude on public questions irrespective of party ties. Massachusetts will have a senatorial battle as Senator Gillette will not be a candidate for renomination, and there is Pennsylvania, too, where Senator Grundy must enter the lists to get the Republican nomination.

GOVERNORS FACE TESTS

Then there are some gubernatorial battles which have a national significance. Governor Ritchie of Maryland is up for reelection and there are indications that the 1928 campaign left some elements of opposition to him, though his friends are saying that if he is overwhelmingly elected he will be a formidable contender for the 1932 Democratic presidential nomination. Governor Roosevelt faces a test in New York.

But national interest will be centered chiefly on the congressional election. All the members of the House, of course, must either retire or be candidates for reelection, while in the Senate only one-third of the membership changes every two years. The house is to be the battle-

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**MASS FUNERAL PLANNED
IN SCOTLAND TRAGEDY**

Paisley, Scotland — (AP) — Arrangements proceeded today for a mass funeral for the 72 youthful victims of the blind panic which followed a small fire yesterday afternoon in the Glen motion picture theatre here. There was hardly a home in this Scottish mill town but suffered loss of kin in the catastrophe. The city council, recognizing that most, if not all, represented either impoverished or humble circumstances, expected to provide for interment in a single grave.

Meanwhile beneath murky smoke-filled skies weeping parents continued identification of the bodies of their children, most of whom were between the ages of 5 and 14.

**NOTED RADIO ENGINEER
KILLED IN ACCIDENT**

El Paso, Texas — (AP) — Victim of a product of his own mind and hands, Dean R. W. Goddard of the engineering school of New Mexico Agricultural and Mechanical college was killed last night by charge of 12,000 volts of electricity received while he was preparing equipment at Radio Station KOB for a New Year's eve broadcast.

Dean Goddard, widely known radio engineer, designed and built the station, operated by the college, which is 35 miles west of here. A resuscitation crew from El Paso was unable to revive him. The scheduled broadcast program was cancelled.

**CHICAGO COAL STRIKE
IS NEARING REALITY**

Chicago — (AP) — Chicago's impending coal strike was neared reality to day.

Announcement made last night by a west side local of the Coal Teamsters' and Chauffeurs' union that it would go on a strike effective tomorrow was taken by members of the Coal Merchants' association as an indication there would be coordinated action by all locals of the union.

If such were the case, they point out, there would be a stop of all coal deliveries.

Immediately following the call, the dealers sought out union leaders and arranged for a conference today.

**Welcome
Home!"**

Thousands of our readers look forward each day to the time when the Post-Crescent will be delivered to their home.

A big percentage of them turn FIRST TO THE Classified Advertising columns to see what new bargains may be offered there.

There's pleasure and profit for YOU in the Classified Ads.

WILD CROWDS GREET NEW YEAR

70,000 WILL SEE CLASSIC IN ROSE BOWL

Golden Panthers of Pittsburgh Face Southern California University

Pasadena, Calif. — (AP) — On the historic greenward of the Rose bowl, where annually is unfolded on New Year's day the dramatics of an intersection contest for gridiron supremacy, the Golden Panthers of Pittsburgh and the University of Southern California Trojans today assembled their forces for the fifteenth annual Tournament of Roses football classic.

While details of the plot were not disclosed, it was said the men were

primed to the minute, these select eleven will pit their skill and cunning against each other before a capacity crowd of 70,000 enthusiasts in defense of the honors of the east and the Pacific seaboard.

Despite a season's record is marked by two defeats, Coach Howard Jones' Trojans were quoted as slight favorites to administer to Coach John Sutherland's combination its fifteenth annual.

A much talked of climatic condition—a warm weather—had a great deal to do with this partiality shown the coast aggregation. Predictions from official sources were that a clear warm day, which would see the mercury mount to 65 or 70 degrees would be on the program.

While the Pitt players and their advisory staff burned all bridges behind them by announcing that the weather would have nothing to do with the outcome of the struggle, followers of the annual game pointed to previous conflicts and shook their heads.

PITT MORE BRILLIANT

For individual brilliance, the Pitt team, with such All-American timber as Octavio Urcia, Joe Donches, Tom Parkinson and Ray Montgomery, holds the edge. The Southern California squad hopes to couple a boosted reserve power of untold pre-

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MULLAN SOBERED BY CONVICTIONS

Sheriff to Appeal Two Year Sentence to Higher Federal Court

Colorado Springs, Colo. — (AP) — For the second year in succession residents of Colorado Springs and surrounding territory were unable to see the pyrotechnic display of the Pike's peak last night.

Yearly, club members scale the famous mountain to celebrate the advent of the New Year. After two days of climbing, 14 members of the club completed the ascent of the mountain cap. They were disengaged in the day through powerful field glasses placing structures for the fireworks.

Two hours before midnight last night, red, green, and yellow flares in a brilliant display burst over the mountain, outlining the snow capped sentinel of the Rockies in vivid hues.

Suddenly, before midnight, a storm completely hid the mountain from view. Thousands had gathered on streets, houses and surrounding country-side to witness the display.

Monday night the men remained at a wind swept cabin seven miles from the summit. Yesterday morning they completed the hazardous ascent. Today, weather permitting, the descent will be undertaken.

**TWO SHOT TO DEATH
IN HOLIDAY BRAWLS**

Chicago — (AP) — Two men were shot to death in Chicago today before the year 1930 was barely an hour old. Both slayings were attributed to New Year's eve celebrations.

William Herzenbach, 35 years old, was shot and fatally wounded at a party which wound up in a quarrel. His slayer fled.

Fred Leon Roe, 22, a member of the Chicago real estate board, was found shot to death in front of a Kedzie street address. Police believe reveters with fire arms were responsible for his death.

John Simons, 16, collapsed shortly after midnight in the midst of a street celebration in which several hundred persons took part. His death was attributed to heart disease.

A stray bullet sent Morris Kent to the hospital with a bullet wound in the neck. Merry makers were blamed for this too.

**NEW YEAR'S WEDDING
IS SURPRISE TO PAIR**

Chicago — (AP) — The New Year's first wedding came at the stroke of midnight—and was a surprise to the bride and bridegroom.

A year ago, Miss Yvette E. Edel met David Rossлав while in Los Angeles; and they had planned to be married soon, while Rossлав was on a visit here, but the date had not been set.

Judge Joseph Schuman, of the Morris court, brother-in-law of the bride, obtained the license without knowledge of the couple and married them in the height of gaiety at a Loop hotel.

**WINTER ON ITS WAY
BACK TO WISCONSIN**

Milwaukee — (AP) — If there is anything more appropriate for the first day of the new year than a weather story, it has not been discovered.

Which is a preface to the promise that Wisconsin and upper Michigan can expect a return engagement of winter. Spring is off the boards, said federal weather bureau officials as they announced a New Year's day of snow flurries and clouds.

3 Italians In Paris Held For Anti-Fascist Plotting

Paris — (AP) — Three Italians, described as newspapermen, were in prison cells here today suspected by the Surete general, which is the French Scotland Yard, with anti-Fascist plotting against the Italian naval conference delegation and with possession of bombs and bomb-making materials.

The police alleged the three had maintained relations with Camillo Berneri who a week ago confessed in Brussels to a dual plot against the Belgian royals across France to Italy this week for the wedding next week.

Police realize a large number of persons imminent to the Italian administration live in France and have spared no steps to make any plot abortive.

The most serious attempt so far in connection with the royal wedding was the unsuccessful effort of an Italian anti-Fascist to assassinate Prince Humbert in Brussels recently.

One of the prince's entourage knocked the man's arm down as he fired and the bullet went wild.

The king was said to have received a report, but to have promised to communicate his answer to the dictator within three days. General Primo de Rivera has been premier and dictator since his military coup d'etat in 1923.

That report added the finance minister presented his own resignation to the premier on Monday night and declared that even if other ministers retained office he would maintain his resignation. The joint resignation followed being handed the king Tuesday morning.

There were various interpretations of the significance of the resignation, if the reports that it had been offered were correct. It was not taken to mean necessarily that General Primo de Rivera would relinquish his leadership in the government but merely might seek a modified form of the military dictatorship.

Several times recently he has said this would be necessary, although few thought his action imminent. Only this week he was quoted in A. B. C. Madrid daily, as saying a new form of government would be needed to serve in the interim between the dictatorship and government under Spain's projected new constitution. He also has been quoted as saying he desired to return to private life, but chances of this were believed rather remote here.

The outside of the case appeared perfectly normal and police said they had no clew as to how the painting had been executed.

Sir Anthony van Dyck was the Flemish painter who became court painter to Charles I of England in the early seventeenth century. He was known particularly for his delineations of what since has come to be known as a "van Dyck head."

Count Fermo Ratti, elder brother

Rome — (AP) — Pope Pius XI today mourned his brother, Count Fermo Ratti, who died suddenly at 9:35 p.m. last night after a two days illness.

Immediately after hearing of the death of Monsignor Venino, Cacci Domingos and Castiglione went to the Vatican to express their sympathy. The countess and their son was with Count Ratti when he died.

The pontiff early this morning celebrated mass for the repose of his brother's soul, remaining in his private chapel for a long time thereafter absorbed in prayer. Persons close to him denied he would go into veneration of his brother's body.

The funeral will be held Friday at 10 a.m., at the church of Santa Maria Angeli, the Paris Priest Monsignor Giovannelli officiating.

The body will be sent Friday evening by rail to Milan, and thence to Desio for interment in the family plot.

Count Fermo was born at Desio in 1854 three years prior to the pontiff.

With his brother Edorato, he engaged in silk commerce and manufacture, only recently retiring. He became ill last week with arthritic attacks, and arterio-sclerotic symptoms which yesterday grew worse and led to his death.

He leaves his widow, the Countess Ernestina, a son Franco, who is an engineer, and a daughter who is the Marchioness Persicetti Ugolini, wife of the counsellor at the Nicaraguan legation at the Holy See, and whose wedding the pope himself performed.

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The distinguished Cincinnati had an important hand in the development of practically every major project for the civic and cultural betterment of this city.

In aiding the Cincinnati Institute of Fine Arts, Taft and his wife in 1927 gave their art collection, worth several millions of dollars, and an endowment of \$1,000,000.

He spent practically all his life in Cincinnati, his native city, except for a few years of law practice in New York. He was educated in Cincinnati primary and secondary schools and in Phillips Exeter academy, Yale university and Columbia University. His career in public office consisted of one term in congress and a term in the Ohio legislature.

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"I want to start the New Year right," he explained. He said he had been "thinking about" with a Los Angeles realty firm.

Health, fugitive from justice since his conviction as co-thief in the \$15,000 Shanghai opium robbery, was surrendered to federal officials here.

"I want to start the New Year right," he explained. Heath said he had been "thinking about" with a Los Angeles realty firm.

Health, former Shanghai lawyer and said to be a member of a prominent Masonic family, was under sentence of 15 months imprisonment in the federal penitentiary at McNeil Island. He was connected with Leon Frank Czolgosz, then United States attorney at Shanghai, who was charged with accepting the \$10,000 bribe for the release of the 1911 Chinese revolutionaries.

Heath, former attorney for the Chinese revolutionaries, was serving a 10-year sentence for his role in the 1911 Chinese revolutionaries.

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Doing Twice as Well in One Third the Time

IN 1919, two newspapers served the Appleton area and had every reason to believe that they were doing a good job of it. Their combined, unduplicated circulation ran to 7,200 copies daily, which total was considered a quite satisfactory coverage of this district. Further material increase seemed highly improbable. Along came the opening of 1920 to change the whole complexion of the situation. Reorganization took place, and with it, revelation. The Evening Crescent, in existence for thirty years and the Daily Post, thirty seven years old, were combined to create the new Post-Crescent. Unnecessary, duplicated circulation was cleaned out. The new newspaper went now to a group of live, interested readers. Its circulation reports meant exactly what they said.

But this was just the beginning. With new foresight, the Post-Crescent saw that it was not reaching enough readers, that the constant improvement of paper demanded more thorough circulation.

By the end of 1920, the circulation had increased to 7,685 from its original top mark of 7,200. Not startling, yet Post-Crescent had hardly gone to work. Let's substitute tabulation for talk.

Year	Daily Average Net Paid Circulation
1919 (Post and Crescent total)	7,200
1920 Post-Crescent alone	7,685
1921 " "	8,139
1922 " "	9,595
1923 " "	10,065
1924 " "	10,946
1925 " "	12,843
1926 " "	13,203
1927 " "	13,671
1928 " "	14,568
1929 " "	15,325

An increase of more than 100% in ten years, (though there was no such corresponding increase in population) brought about by conscientious

efforts and sheer merit! No circus promotion, no dallying with undignified stunts to create rainbow growth which would rapidly fade. The new circulation was healthy and vigorous. It meant that thousands more of interested readers were taking advantage of the splendid offerings of the Post-Crescent. It meant that the Post-Crescent was doing twice as well as two newspapers could do and was doing it in less than one third the time!

The result was a gain in circulation by the Post-Crescent, during the ten year period since the consolidation, exceeding the entire circulation acquired by the Daily Post and Evening Crescent during their many years of existence.

Turn back to the opening days of 1920 for a moment. In Appleton the Crescent had been running along for thirty years, the Post was a patriarch of thirty-seven. Their most exuberant efforts, backed by their many years of experience, could only net them 7,200 readers. Something, obviously, was needed in Appleton journalism.

That something was ONE newspaper, better and more complete, ONE newspaper to generously and fairly serve the entire community without duplication or re-hash. This was the Post-Crescent.

That the new paper was overwhelmingly accepted by the Appleton area is clearly shown in its certified A. B. C. circulation reports. It was accepted, moreover, for its own worth—because the public wanted it.

This month marks the tenth anniversary of the Appleton Post-Crescent. In this issue, and in nine more to come during the present month, we will try to show the many reasons for Post-Crescent growth—why the Post-Crescent is Wisconsin's fastest growing newspaper—why it is regarded as one of the finest in its field. Look forward to these advertisements to come, they tell an amazing story of progress in Appleton.

APPLETON POST-CRESCENT

Wisconsin's Fastest Growing Daily Newspaper

TEN YEARS OF PROGRESS

MY FACTORS ARE BACK OF DRASIC CRASH IN STOCKS

Overspeculation, High Money, Low Yield Probably Chief Causes

BY CHARLES F. SPEAR
Copyright, 1930, by the Post-Crescent

New York — It will be as difficult in later years as it is today to designate those influences that more than others were responsible for the stock market panic of 1929. Numerous ones have been assigned. Each played its part in changing a speculative situation overnight from one of buoyancy to one of unprecedented destruction of market values.

In all probability it was the insidious and unrecognized working of the several factors of overspeculation, high money, an average yield of 2 3/4 per cent on stocks compared with 4 3/4 on bonds, excessive brokers' loans, moderate recession in business, the overbought condition of finance companies and the bursting of a London promoter's \$75,000,000 bubble that infected the price lists to such an extent that it finally and suddenly revealed itself to be in a highly diseased condition.

A major surgical operation was necessary, involving repeated transfusions from mobilized capital supplies. These revived the feeble pulse of Wall Street which is now in a period of convalescence.

MARKET RECORDS TUMBLE

In its rise and in its fall, this year's stock market surpassed all others in size, in breadth, in the number of individuals involved, in paper profits, in actual losses, in the extent to which it drew on the liquid capital of the rest of the world, in its effect on interest rates throughout the world, on men's reputations, on their common sense and judgment, in the ascendancy of junior over senior securities, in the diversion of domestic capital from commercial to speculative channels, and finally, in the emergency measures taken by banking groups and groups of business men under governmental auspices to check its nation-wide ravages and heal wounds it had caused.

The advances and the retreat and eventual rout of the Wall Street forces this year had as much newspaper space as did any of the major campaigns of the Great War. It is said of the Florida real estate boom that it suddenly ended one afternoon in Miami when there was no bid for any kind of property. The financial district had more opportunity to protect itself and to prepare for the storm than did the holder of excessively priced Florida real estate. The Harry episode in London might have cautioned him, for it was followed by heavy sales of American securities and an ominous advance in all of the foreign exchanges, clearly intimating that Europe was drawing back her capital from the New York market.

The succession of large increases in brokers' loans after the Federal Reserve Bank in New York had raised its discount rate might also have indicated the transfer of stocks from strong to weak hands. The late September sputre in public utility stocks, while the rest of the market was undergoing a moderate readjustment, was in itself evidence of a distortion of values that revealed a degree of speculative insanity.

MILD RECESSION IN TRADE

Along with these purely market symptoms were evidences of a mild recession in industry, more pronounced in the automobile trade and in iron and steel than elsewhere, but also to be discovered in other lines of trade and in the steady fall in the price of commodities. During the three months of July, August and September the new capital issues of finance companies had reached a total of \$1,328,000,000. As the proceeds were made available they were employed in the purchase of corporation and institutional shares at prices that caused those with stocks to sell to gasp. This was the period when the Blue Ridge and Marine Midland Corporations were formed, and when the terms for the transfer of control of the Corn Exchange Bank to the National City Bank were arranged. It did not require a very deep insight into conditions to recognize that trouble for the margin holder of stocks was brewing.

Early in October came the refusal of the Public Utilities Commission of Massachusetts to permit the Edison Illuminating Company of Boston to split up its shares. As this had been one of the practices familiar to Wall Street and made much of in speculation, the decision acted as a knife-thrust into the vitals of the market. Wall Street had become so accustomed to having all of its policies vised that it staggered under the blow. Except for the outspoken criticism of the Massachusetts commissioners and the voice of an international banker crying in the wilderness last April, there were no official warnings of importance given to a public that was obviously immature in stock buying.

On the other hand, the President of the New York Stock Exchange in the public speech in May defended a great deal that subsequently proved to have been the most damaging elements in the market situation. Wall Street cried "brain," but today the philosophy of markets preached when stocks were bought and not so popular. None of the managers of the great public utility holding and operating companies whose shares were obviously selling at prices that could not be maintained, was ever heard to question the propriety of current operations or their particular issues. As late as October 15 the head of one of the largest institutions in the country openly advised a rather general buying of stocks.

LACK OF LEADERSHIP CRITICISED

Officially the Federal Reserve Board did preach caution; either in its words or in steady tightening of its hold on the money market from February until September. It was not precise, however, and the nature of its policy to check either inflation in stocks or in brokers' loans had discredited it with the mass of the public interested in speculate.

The panic of 1929 was essentially caused by those with a responsibility of a stock market character. In this busi-

ness the investing public to the end of October that is most criticized today. The claim is frequently made that had there been the same kind of direction prior to the panic that was displayed while it was in its most acute stages, this country would not have to write into its financial history for 1929 the most serious and expensive stock market collapse on record.

It was the suddenness and the force of this reaction that made for such dangerous conditions between the 10th and the 13th of November, when those who were involved in speculation had so little time in which to mend their fence.

SHARES AT ABSURD HEIGHTS

It was not only shares dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange and in the New York Curb Market that were subjected to the tremendous and sudden deflation but those of banks, insurance companies, investment trusts and trading companies, all of which had been boosted to absurd heights through competitive buying and the circulation of reports of mergers, "split-ups" and increased dividends. New York bank and trust company stocks had their prices cut in two. In several notable instances the deflation in them was as much as 60 and 70 per cent. About the same general experience came to holders of insurance shares.

HOW LIQUIDATION HIT LEADERS

The successive waves of liquidation between October 15 and November 13 may best be indicated in a table of ten prominent issues giving their high price for the year and the low as they dropped down from week to week to the market's climax on November 13.

Stocks

Chicago—(P)—From Lafayette, Ind., there came J. L. Potter and H. L. Robertson, hoping for the best in support of the hypothesis witness some two dozen San Joaquin valley merchants who were exceedingly wroth today.

Saturday, an itinerant peddler descended into the valley, offering for sale "fresh country eggs." He had a prepossessing manner, a rapid fire sales talk and attractive prices. He did rushing business.

Today the sheriff's office still was being told in agonized accents of discoveries that one can sell a basket of almost anything—even chunks of sandstone if one is careful to cover the top with a layer of fresh country eggs.

The sheriff estimated, as he listened simultaneously to new complaints on two phones, that 50 gross of common, garden variety of stones were in stock in valley groceries today.

MERCHANTS IN WEST BUY STONES AS NICE FRESH COUNTRY EGGS

Elkhorn—(P)—More than 60 bids have been received for the construction of the new \$25,000 municipal building, it was announced Tuesday. The building will be two stories high and will house the city offices and council chamber in addition to public recreation rooms.

respect it differs from those in 1907 and 1920-21, to which were linked commercial and banking failures throughout the country. Its intensity had no parallel for it covered so many different groups of stocks with the element of overspeculation and overpricing common to all. Mob psychology ruled the markets. Men of sound judgment who had been cautious in their stock commitments in the earlier years of the bull movement seemed to have lost their sense of values and to have joined the crowd of reckless speculators operating on the theory that they could sell to someone else at a higher price—securities whose merit they did not investigate and which they did not expect to possess permanently.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS MULTIPLY

In every period of speculation where a large section of the public centers its attention on securities and rides along on paper profits easily and rapidly made, inflation in an exaggerated form is likely to occur among some group of stocks. The 1929 market will be remembered for the attention it gave to the shares of investment trusts and trading corporations. These were built up quickly and in enormous volume, and just prior to the break in October and in November, their par amount was estimated around \$4,000,000,000. They were widely distributed. New issues had been commanding high premiums over subscription prices in spite of the fact that an analysis of their portfolios would have demonstrated that they were selling at many times their book value and were anticipating earnings some years in advance.

It may not be fair to charge these finance companies with responsibility for bringing to a head the conditions in the stock market that eventually led to a general collapse in all values.

BANKING POSITION SOUND

The country at large has come to accept and to adjust itself to some months of reduced trade, and with it, smaller earnings, which in all likelihood will involve other industries than those on which the first impressions of the market's decline were made. It cannot be too often emphasized that the general banking position is sound, stocks of merchandise are moderate, commodity prices comparatively low, corporations out of debt, general employment but slightly under the average at this season of the year and that there is a more coordinated line of defense against attacks on business, and with this more disposition to encourage production and employment widespread during 1929. The Democrats will contend that President Hoover did not act promptly enough to stop speculation.

The thing which turned the Republicans out of the house in 1914 was the high cost of living—an economic issue. If unemployment or unsettled conditions should become widespread during 1930, the Democrats will contend that President Hoover did not act in time to prevent all the more important.

IMPORTANT FOR HOOVER

The Democratic cry, for example, will use every bit of ammunition furnished them by Senator Borah and his colleagues who charge that the Hoover administration has been weak in regard to prohibition enforcement; if the economic depression should result in much unemployment, the Democrats will contend that President Hoover did not act in time to prevent all the more important.

Instead of playing a conspicuous part in checking the rout of sellers of stocks the finance companies accentuated this by their own sales and the panicky condition of mind of their managers. Having competed against each other for junior securities, after they had already advanced to an average obviously high and having involved themselves with market positions of great size, they were as impotent in the crisis as the small speculator and betrayed many errors of judgment. In some instances these involved purchases of stocks on a liberal scale in the early phases of the decline which quickly turned into embarrassing losses. Not a few exhausted their cash resources and were compelled to liquidate a portion of their investments in order to maintain their credit. The "cushion" of \$50,000,000 or more of cash was not as effective as expected, for it was too much reduced when the hour of greatest need struck.

In no group of securities were there greater declines in percentage than in this one and none has come through the panic with so many dead and permanent scars. Those companies that adhered to their original principles of diversified investments had to take their medicine with the speculative members of their family. Their general credit has not been affected. The fact that in November, stocks of new trading corporations amounted to only \$1,328,000, after having totaled nearly \$1,400,000,000 in the previous ten months of the year, indicates the degree to which they have gone out of favor with the investing public.

Money rates are comparatively easy in New York and in some of the other large financial centers but too high elsewhere to satisfy foreign and interbank industries," by E. M. Edwards, president of the bank.

The position he set is the result of a general softening of short-term interest rates and its impact on the adventure market which relatives were unable to determine a motive for the supposed strike.

DEATH BELIEVED SUICIDE

Marshall—(P)—Alfred Reiske, manager of the Rimmer Shoe company, was found dead in a glassed room on the second floor of the company's plant early today. Police and relatives were unable to determine a motive for the supposed suicide.

VENTURES ON A MORE FAVORABLE BASIS

When Two "Christmas Specials" Crashed



Two crack passenger trains loaded with holiday throngs en route to their homes for Christmas met in a spectacular collision on a crossing at Avondale, La., just outside of New Orleans—and the picture above shows the result. A fireman was killed and an engineer badly injured, but no passengers were hurt. The trains were the Louisiana Limited of the Texas & Pacific railroad, and a Southern Pacific express.

COPS FEAR BANK ROBBERY

In This Comedy Of Errors

Chicago—(P)—From Lafayette, Ind., there came J. L. Potter and H. L. Robertson, hoping for the best until they had equipped themselves with bullet-proof vests. They were not inclined to take the threat of death lightly.

Potter owns property here. Robertson is his lawyer. They were here ten days ago and attempted to gain possession of the property but were thwarted by a man who said he had leased the place and would not be ousted. If Potter and Robertson got fresh, they were told, their respective bodies might be found in almost any dark alley with lots and lots of bullets in them.

Potter and Robertson returned to Lafayette and pondered the situation. Finally they decided to re-

BIG PARTY CHANGES SEEN DURING YEAR

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turns to Chicago, but they would not negotiate further with Potter's tenant until they had equipped themselves with bullet-proof vests. They were not inclined to take the threat of death lightly.

They went immediately upon their arrival here to the offices of the Detective Publishing company, sellers of steel vests. The vests were ordered for delivery a few hours later.

The Detective Publishing company became suspicious and notified police. Officer John Hallam was assigned. He took the vests to the address at which the Lafayette gentleman were stopping. To make certain that Hallam himself did not meet with foul play, the detective bureau assigned two more officers to trail Hallam.

Arriving at the address, Hallam found Potter and Robertson did not have sufficient cash to pay for the vests. They asked him to accompany them to a bank where they would cash a check.

Hallam, Potter and Robertson started by motorcar for the bank. The two detectives, trailing Hallam, clung to the trail and became genuinely alarmed when the first machine stopped in front of the bank. They felt sure that the men in the bullet proof vests were going to rob the bank.

A few minutes later Potter, Robertson and Hallam reentered their machine and drove away. The pursuing police, believing the bank had been robbed and that their pal, Hallam, had been made an unwilling party to it, chased the Potter-Robertson car, finally forcing it to the curb.

"It looks like they've got us," said Potter, believing the police to be gangsters.

The matter was eventually straightened out. Potter and Robertson identified themselves as persons of consequence in Lafayette, the police said they were sorry for everything, and it wound up with all forgiven.

OTHER ISSUES

Thus far President Hoover has not had a real test with congress but the house has stood by him in such skirmishes as have occurred.

There are Republicans who think that some seats will be lost but they do not believe it will mean any change of control. Representative Garret of Texas is already trying to split the Republican ranks by bringing about a coalition on the tariff between Democrats and insurgent Republicans.

FARMERS BEFRIEND PRAIRIE CHICKENS

Flock of Birds Calls Regularly on Farms Near Medina

BY W. F. WINSEX

Medina—A flock of 50 prairie chickens in response to the welcome it is getting on the farms of W. D. Witt and Oscar W. Flunker has placed these farms on its daily itinerary and has discontinued at these points the time-worn, inherited precaution of posting guards in trees and on fences to give warning of approaching danger during the feeding hour.

Without the least apparent sense of fear, the birds survey the bare spots in the fields in search of grain or mingle with the birds, animals and people in the farm yard. They are not even frightened by cars, or by people moving in all directions.

The collection includes reliefs brought by Henry the Lion from the Holy Land when he returned from a pilgrimage in 1173. The Duke is seeking to sell, apparently has failed. The municipal council in a protracted night session decided against the purchase.

The municipality had an option to buy the treasure from the duke for 10,000,000 marks. The option which expired Tuesday, left the duke free to close a deal with a syndicate which is reported acting for American interests.

The collection includes reliefs brought by Henry the Lion from the Holy Land when he returned from a pilgrimage in 1173. The Duke is seeking to sell, apparently has failed. The municipal council in a protracted night session decided against the purchase.

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Here Is Day-By-Day Review Of Important News Events Reported During Past Year

JANUARY

- 1—S. Parker Gilbert, agent general for reparations, says Germany now on stable financial basis and able to meet obligations under Dawes plan.
- 1—General Jose Moncada, Liberal, inaugurated president of Nicaragua.
- 6—President-elect Hoover returns from his good-will trip to Latin America.
- 6—King Alexander of Yugoslavia places his nation under a dictatorship because of threatened civil strife.
- 6—Tex Rickard dies.
- 7—The army airplane, Question Mark, establishes a refueling endurance flight record of 150 hours 40 minutes 15 seconds in a flight over southern California.
- 15—Senate ratifies Kellogg-Briand treaty outlawing war \$2 to 1.
- 16—General Edward Booth, chief of Salvation Army, is removed from office.
- 17—Afghanistan has third king in four days when the outlaw, Bacha Saiko, takes the throne, after the respective abdications of Kings Amanullah and his brother, Inayatullah.
- 17—President Coolidge signs the Kellogg-Briand treaty renouncing war.
- 20—Announcement is made that Owen D. Young and J. P. Morgan will serve on a committee of experts to discuss German reparations.
- 23—The Salt Lake City—10,000-ton cruiser and first of her class since 1922, is launched at Camden, N. J.
- 25—Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, dies.

FEBRUARY

- 6—Colonel Lindbergh completes the first airmail flight from the United States to the Canal Zone, landing at Colon.
- 6—The Kellogg peace pact is ratified by the German Reichstag.
- 7—An agreement with the Italian government, recognizing the Vatican state, is announced after a disagreement lasting nearly 60 years, during which time the popes have refused to leave the Vatican grounds.
- 7—The Federal Reserve Board warns brokers' loans are excessive and the Bank of England raises the rediscount rate to 5 1/2 per cent with the result that upward moving stock market prices are temporarily checked.
- 8—Edwin Denby, secretary of the navy under Harding and Coolidge, dies.
- 9—The Shipping Board votes to sell the Leviathan and ten other vessels for \$16,300,000.
- 10—Unemployed in Great Britain total 1,458,000.
- 12—Electrical college formally elects Herbert Hoover president and Charles Curtis vice president.
- 13—President Coolidge signs the bill providing for the construction of 15 cruisers.
- 13—Melville E. Stone, former manager of the Associated Press, dies.
- 14—Commander Byrd discovers new land in the Antarctic.
- 28—The Senate and House finally agree on the so-called Jones "five and ten" law, providing more severe penalties for violations of the prohibition laws.

MARCH

- 1—France ratifies the Kellogg treaty.
- 2—Revolution breaks out in Mexico; former President Calles resumes command of army and quells it in a comparatively short time.
- 4—President Hoover inaugurated on a cold, rainy day. In his inaugural address, the president emphasizes the importance of taking steps to curb increasing crime.
- 5—An extra session of Congress to meet April 15, to consider agricultural relief and limited tariff revision is called by the president.
- 5—Elihu Root presents to a committee of jurists at Geneva a formula designed to bring about American adherence to the world court.
- 6—Thomas Taggart, for 40 years head of the Democratic party in Indiana, dies.
- 7—Colonel Robert W. Stewart is ousted as chairman of the board of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, by forces under the leadership of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., because of the former's testimony before the Senate oil investigating committee.
- 11—New speed record for automobiles of 231.55 miles an hour set by Major H. O. D. Segrave, English racer, at Daytona Beach, Fla.
- 12—To conserve the nation's oil resources, the president announces that no public oil lands will be sold or leased, except on mandate from Congress.
- 14—Publicity on tax refunds in excess of \$20,000 ordered by President Hoover.
- 14—Disastrous floods in Alabama, Georgia and western Florida.
- 17—Fourteen passengers killed when a plane crashes at Newark, N. J. Most serious accident in history of aviation.
- 24—Marshal Foch dies.
- 26—Governor Henry Johnston of Oklahoma, found guilty of incompetence by the state senate, is removed from office.
- 26—Though opposed to it, President Hoover proclaims laws establishing national origins as the basis of immigration restriction quotas was passed by Congress in 1924, but twice postponed.
- 22—Canadian steamer, I'm Alone, alleged to be a rum runner, is sunk in Gulf of Mexico by coast guard.
- 24—Mussolini wins Italian election, 8,550,600 to 135,000.
- 24—William Fox announces that in the future only sound films will be made by his company.
- 26—Trading on New York Stock Exchange sets new record of \$26,750 shares, with call money at 20 per cent, and declines in all stock prices. Charles E. Miltz, president of the National City Bank, pledges \$25,000,000 of

the bank's funds to the call loan market as a means of stopping price declines, and his action is severely attacked by Senator Glass.

30—Henry L. Stimson becomes secretary of state.

31—Myron T. Herrick dies.

APRIL

- 2—Wisconsin votes to repeal state prohibition law by 2 to 1 majority.
- 6—Governor Huey P. Long is impeached by Louisiana House.
- 9—Charles G. Dawes named ambassador to Great Britain.
- 12—Financial experts of the allies— with Owen D. Young, American as chairman—agree on revised German reparations, averaging from \$400,000,000 to \$76,000,000 annually over 35 years. Germany proposes to abolish airplanes and poison gas in warfare.
- 13—Farm relief up in special session of Congress, and Senate committee approves debenture plan, despite Hoover's opposition.
- 30—Night air mail service from coast to coast started.

MAY

- 1—Fifteen killed and 23 wounded in Communist May Day riots in Berlin.
- 4—Five-day week granted 150,000 building trades workers in New York.
- 6—Harry F. Sinclair begins 90-day jail term at Washington.
- 6—New free balloon distance record of 900 miles set by Lieutenant Thomas W. G. Settle and English William Bushell in flight from Pittsburgh to Prince Edward Island. Old record 572 miles.
- 8—Navy Lieutenant Apollo Soucek sets new altitude record of 39,140 feet at Washington.
- 9—Partial proof on Einstein theory found in observations of sun's eclipse in Philippines.
- 13—More than 100 persons die in fire at Cleveland, O. Clinic Hospital. Fire started in storage room for X-ray films and a poison gas was generated.
- 17—Graf Zeppelin on second flight to United States makes emergency landing at Toulon, France, after motors fail.
- 17—Impeachment charges against Governor Long fail; more than one-third of the state senators announce in advance of trial that they will vote to acquit.
- 20—U. S. supreme court overrules Interstate Commerce Commission's valuation and rate making formula in famous St. Louis & Fallon test case. President Hoover names law enforcement investigating commission.
- 23—Theodore Roosevelt accepts appointment as governor of Porto Rico.
- 27—Wheat price drops below \$1 for first time since 1915.
- 28—Germany and allies agree on reparation payments of \$9,000,000, to be paid in 59 years but interest brings the sum up to \$27,000,000,000.
- 30—Labor party, headed by J. Ramsay MacDonald, wins British election.

JUNE

- 2—Chile and Peru sign treaty binding Tacna-Arica boundary dispute.
- 7—Papal state comes into existence with ratification of treaty between Italy and Vatican.
- 14—Senate and House finally agree on farm relief legislation without debenture, as favored by President Hoover.
- 14—The Yellow Bird, French monoplane, lands safely in Spain after flight of 3123 miles from Old Orchard, Me., with young American stowaway aboard.
- 15—Prohibition enforcement cost \$21,175,455 during the last nine years. Commissioner Doran announces.
- 15—Ambassador Dawes and Prime Minister MacDonald declare for naval reductions by statesmen, rather than naval experts.
- 21—The three-year controversy be-

tween the church and state in Mexico is ended.

28—Four Spanish aviators, attempting flight to United States, rescued near Azores after seven days on the water.

29—Frank Hawks completes flight from New York to Los Angeles and return in 36 hours 54 minutes flying time.

JULY

- 1—The Interstate Commerce Commission is asked by the Welsh Railway to allow it to form a fifth trunk line in the east.
- 2—Alexander Legge, president of the International Harvester Co., appointed chairman of the newly-created farm relief board.
- 2—Baron Tanaka resigns as premier of Japan and is succeeded by Yuko Hamaguchi.
- 9—Roger Williams and Lewis Yancey complete flight from U. S. to Rome, after stop in Spain for fuel.
- 10—Russian officials and employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway, at Harbin, are ousted by Chinese authorities, the action causing hostilities and a serious international situation later in the year.
- 21—French Chamber of Deputies, 369 to 292, votes war debt payments to United States and Great Britain.
- 22—German liner, Bremen, sets new trans-Atlantic speed record of 4 days, 17 hours and 42 minutes.
- 24—Before representatives of 42 nations, President Hoover proclaims the Kellogg Peace Pact and later in the day he and Prime Minister MacDonald of England announce that work on cruisers will be stopped by both nations, pending naval limitation negotiations.
- 25—Senator Edge selected as ambassador to France.
- 25—Partial proof on Einstein theory found in observations of sun's eclipse in Philippines.
- 17—German seaplane, OD-X, carries 169 persons on test flight.
- 27—Premier Poincaré of France resigns because of his health and Aristide Briand is called to form a new cabinet.
- 28—Armed convicts at Auburn, N. Y., prison riot and set fire to penitentiary. Two are killed and 11 wounded.
- 30—New endurance flight record of more than 420 hours set by Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brien at St. Louis.

AUGUST

- 1—Riot at Leavenworth Prison of 3700 convicts results in one death and many injuries.
- 8—Graf Zeppelin leaves Lakehurst for round the world flight, which was completed 21 days later.
- 8—Rediscount rate at New York boosted to 6 per cent to curb speculation.
- 23—Inter-racial warfare between Arabs and Jews breaks out in Palestine.

SEPTEMBER

- 2—The tenth assembly of the League of Nations opens.
- 3—Eight killed when air liner strikes mountain in New Mexico during storm.
- 7—Flying Officer Waghorn of Great Britain wins Schneider Cup with speed record of 328 miles an hour, while five days later Squadron Leader Orlebar set another record of 357 miles.
- 7—Harrison Johnston of St. Paul wins national amateur golf championship.
- 9—Claudius Huston of Tennessee

elected chairman of Republican National Committee.

10—Senate naval committee decides to investigate alleged propaganda of William B. Shearer against naval limitation.

1—Great Britain and Russia tax figures of corporations seeking higher tariff rates.

12—Mussolini appoints nine new cabinet ministers, seven of whom will have portfolios he formerly held.

23—Miller Huggins, manager of New York Yankees, dies.

30—Fritz Von Opel of Germany succeeds in flying an airplane propelled by rockets.

OCTOBER

- 1—Great Britain and Russia on terms for resumption of diplomatic relations.
- 1—Senate orders thorough investigation of lobbying in Washington.
- 2—Three strikers are killed in a battle between North Carolina mill workers and a sheriff's force.
- 3—Another serious prison riot, this time at Canons City, Col. Twelve including seven guards, are killed.
- 3—Severe fighting between Chinese Nationalists and Kuomintang forces breaks out in Yangtze Valley.
- 31—President Hoover points out desirability of flexible clause in tariff bill and asks Senate to pass it within two weeks.

NOVEMBER

- 1—G. Aaron Youngquist of Minnesota appointed to succeed Mabel Walker Willebrandt, as assistant attorney general in charge of prohibition enforcement.
- 4—Senate adopts resolution condemning Senator Bingham for employment of manufacturer's agent as clerk of Senate committee training tariff.
- 5—The worst price break of the year to date hits the New York Stock Exchange.
- 4—Prime Minister MacDonald arrives to confer with President Hoover on naval reduction.
- 7—Great Britain invites the United States, France, Italy and Japan to naval limitation conference in London in January.
- 9—Senate defeats amendment to grant freedom to Philippines.
- 11—American Federation of Labor, meeting at Toronto, votes to enlarge activities in industrial districts of south.
- 12—R-101 world's largest airship, makes first flight in England.
- 14—Connie Mack's Athletics win world series, defeating Chicago Cubs four games out of five.
- 15—Mme. Curie arrives in the United States to receive a gift for the purchase of radium.
- 15—President Hoover urges that food ships be immune from attack in war.
- 15—Largest suspension bridge in world between Detroit and Windsor, Canada, opened.
- 15—President Hoover urges that food ships be immune from attack in war.
- 15—Six employees of Flint, Mich.,

terway from Pittsburgh to Mississippi River celebrated.

1—One out of every seven college athletes is subsidized, the Carnegie Foundation says in a report.

24—New York stock market suffers greatest decline since war.

24—Attempt made to assassinate Crown Prince Hubert of Italy, during visit to Belgium.

25—Albert E. Fall found guilty of accepting bribe while secretary of interior in connection with oil leases.

28—Severe fighting between Chinese Nationalists and Kuomintang forces breaks out in Yangtze Valley.

29—Commander Byrd completes spectacular flight over South Pole.

30—Notre Dame completes a victorious season against ten major teams by defeating Army, 7 to 6.

DECEMBER

- 2—Congress convenes in regular session.
- 3—Iussia rebukes U. S. for "meddling" in Russo-Chinese dispute.
- 3—Ford raises wages \$10,000,000 a year.
- 5—House votes \$160,000,000 tax cut.
- 6—William S. Vare denied seat in Senate because of large campaign expenditures.
- 8—Native Americans threaten marines in Hawaii.
- 9—U. S. signs World Court protocol at Geneva.
- 9—District of Columbia grand jury returns indictment on charges of Senator Brookhart.
- 10—Death in New York movie studio fire.

A healthy adult's lungs contain 175,000 cells.

LAUGHTER AIDS CURES IN GERMAN HOSPITAL

Berlin—Laughter has been added to the curative agents in the Charite Hospital here. It happened rather accidentally after a theatrical company had given a performance for "chair cases" and patients able to navigate on crutches. "A Jump Into Matrimony" was the farce and it caused gales of merriment, many in the audience having their first laughs in months. In many of the cases, moreover, the doctors found the effects of the laughter of distinct therapeutic value. Consequently there are to be periodic repetitions of such performances.

11—Nine die in second 1929 riot at Auburn, N. Y. prison.

13—Joseph R. Grundy, lobbyist of Pennsylvania manufacturers, seated a Pennsylvania senator, having been appointed by Governor Fisher to succeed the late Senator Vare.

A healthy adult's lungs contain 175,000 cells.

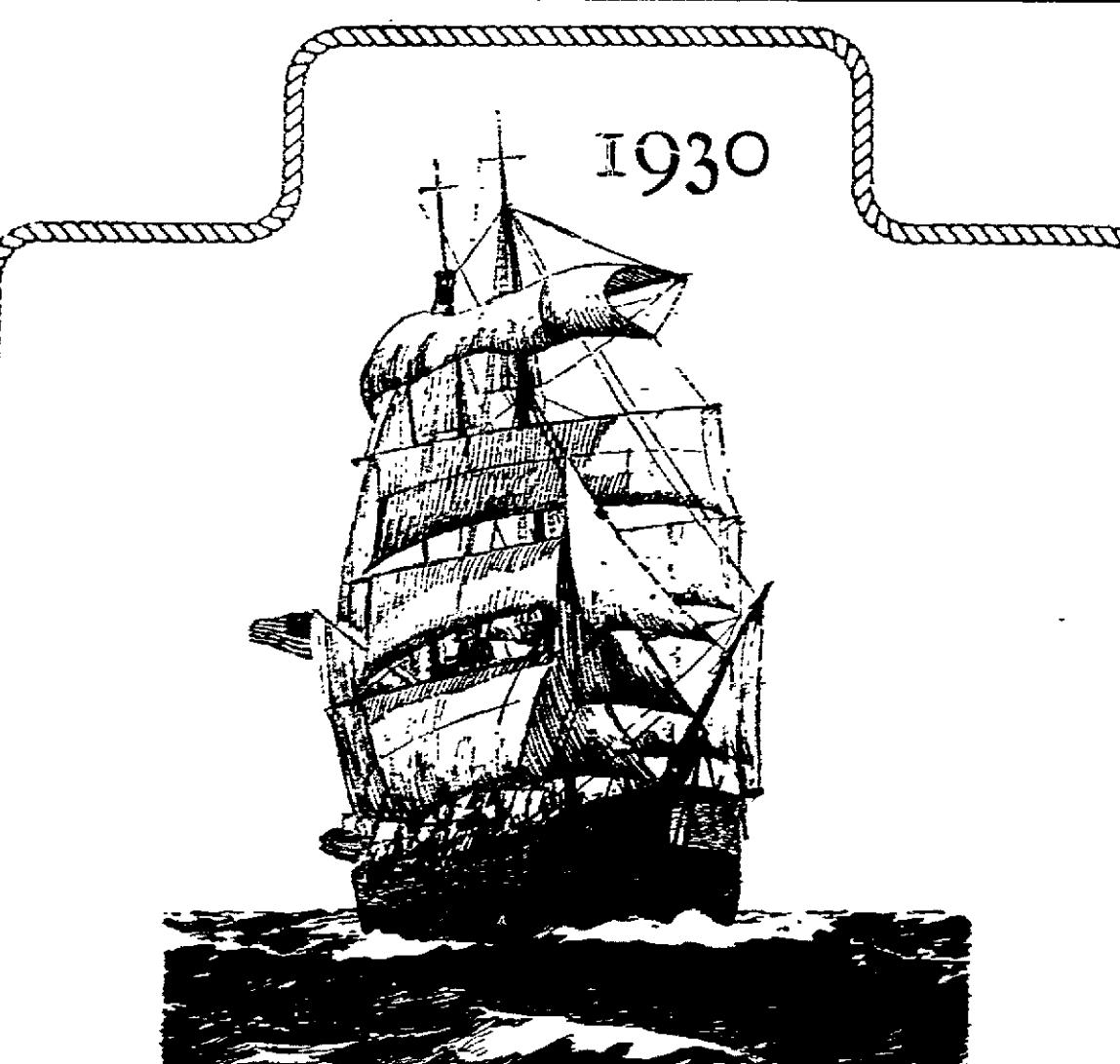
bank charged with embedding \$2,582,000, most of which was lost in stock market.

17—Pascual Gómez Rubio elected president of Mexico.

18—T. P. O'Connor dies.

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TOO MANY MEN TREAT THEIR LIVES RELUCTANTLY.

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Will Appreciate Our Values in
Comfortable, Sturdy Work Shoes

Work shoes must be comfortable! They must stay comfortable all day long, day after day, no matter where your work takes you . . . in the fields, deep in a mine, high on a new building! Our Work Shoes are made to give real comfort! They're built to give long service, too, which is another reason they are so popular. And of course they are priced rightly!

We Recommend This Shoe
For Sturdy Service

Storm Welt
Made of chocolate roseite which will resist moisture and barnyard acids. With sturdy leather welt sole for real service.

\$3.98

Men's Work Shoes
That "Stand the Gaff"

Comfortable, sturdy work shoes of chocolate roseite with leather nailed soles and heels. At a welcome low price.

\$3.49

Dress Shoes of Gun Metal For Men

An unusually good value in a durable, good-looking and comfortable high shoe for early Spring. Of selected gun metal leathers; Goodyear welt, leatherlined. Big money's worth at—

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PERSECUTING EDUCATORS

A good educator, when he is persecuted, attracts attention far beyond his own sphere. Thus many million Americans have been interested in the controversy raging around the head of William McAndrew, former superintendent of the Chicago public schools. There is general satisfaction now in his legal vindication.

The court finds that the superintendent was not insubordinate. The charge of being "disloyal and pro-British" was ruled out because Mr. McAndrew had never been given legal notice of it. It was hardly necessary, however, to determine that point. Nearly everybody concerned is glad to forget it.

"No doubt," observes the Chicago News, "Mr. McAndrews was bored by the celebrated case of which he was made the central figure by politicians who mistook their own stupidity for cleverness. No doubt he was too busy doing work of importance in the educational field to trouble with tedious and technical aspects of the case. But in point of fact, he needed no vindication at the forum of public opinion, and his fellow-educators from the first recognized that he was a victim of moronic politics. Everybody, indeed, knew at the time of his so-called trial that his real offense in the eyes of his prosecutors was his independence and his other commendable qualities."

All that vicious and meddling politicians did was to hurt their schools and make their city ridiculous. The truth is driven home by this case, with special force; that the best procedure in education is to hire a good educator and let him alone.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

The question of Philippine independence comes up again, in peculiar circumstances. A Washington observer says the islands "suddenly find themselves closer to independence than at any time in their history."

This situation grows out of the tariff fight. Senators and representatives from agricultural states specializing in beet sugar and dairy products find competition in cheap Philippine cane sugar and in coconut oil, used as a base for butter substitutes. These products now come in free. If the Philippines themselves were free, this country could keep them out with a protective tariff. So there is the prospect of an alliance between the law-making group referred to and the larger group which is always in favor of Philippine independence. Combined, they might make a majority and accomplish this coup.

The Filipinos have been promised their freedom repeatedly by presidents, congressmen and party platforms. Fulfillment of the pledge has usually been conditioned on the political development of the natives, but in reality the reasons probably are strategic and commercial. Up to this time, it has never occurred to anybody that they would be ready for self-government whenever they were able to compete seriously with American products. They will not compete harder than ever.

WANTS COLLAR-LESS MEN

Prof. Leonard Hill, a director of the department of applied physiology of the National Institute of Medical Research, joins the growing army of would-be reformers of men's clothing. Health is his reason for wanting certain changes effected. "Men can work in tropical heat if they remove all their cloth," he says. "They can carry on without sweating, without the least increase in skin temperature and pulse rate. The heart is thus saved the extra task of keeping the body cool and therefore work could be done more comfortably with less fatigue."

He does not actually advocate that men remove all their clothing during their working day. That they wear lighter, washable garments instead of

woolen suits is about all he asks for the present. The first and greatest change needed, he thinks, is the open neck. Men should get rid of their close-fitting collars. Just at present very few Americans are working in tropical heat. What with the unusual cold weather that covered the country from the Great Lakes to the gulf, warm clothing appeals. But such a reform as the professor suggests requires time to achieve. He and other interested parties should get to work now if they are to free men from the collar by summer.

WHAT'S THE USE OF INVENTIONS

It is rather startling—or it would be, if we were not pretty well used to miracles—to read that three men in an airplane, flying over New York city, held a long-distance telephone conversation with officers on board the Leviathan, hundreds of miles out at sea. The wireless telephone is a wonder-worker which can obliterate all barriers of time and space. When you consider that stunt in all of its implications, man seems to be a towering giant, ready to take the whole universe apart and put it together again, more to his liking. But the inspiration that the stunt brings fades when you read a report of this telephoned conversation.

The weather, one gathers, was simply fine where the Leviathan was. It was also fine up in the clouds over New York. Everyone was well and happy. Everyone could hear everyone else quite plainly. And that, it develops, was just about all. Now it is not altogether an accident that the thing turned out that way. We have invented for ourselves some marvelous tools, but we do not seem to have much idea how to use them. Surely it was hardly worth while to connect a modern ocean liner with a distant airplane, by telephone, merely so that everyone concerned could make remarks about the weather—not any more than it has been worth while to develop that other miracle, the talking movie, merely in order to see and hear a lot of second-rate music hall revues.

Our hands, in other words, have worked faster than our brains. We have contrived a lot of wonderful devices which we do not quite know how to use. Science is treating us better than we deserve. It is quite possible that we may talk with Mars one of these days; but, if we do, what on earth shall we say? Will it be anything more profound than information about the weather and our own health? If not, we might as well let the people of Mars go unmolested for a while yet. The inventions of this modern age have enormous potentialities for good. But they have also, enormous potentialities for evil—just as the beneficent X-ray machine could cause a good deal of mischief if some irresponsible school child got hold of the controls.

THE HINDU PROBLEM

The Nationalists of India are at it again, taking the self-determination of peoples seriously. The Indian National Congress meeting in Lahore this month is expected to announce a program of complete independence. Its proclamation will be modeled after a celebrated document of July 4, 1776. Some of the phraseology is the same.

India, though a welter of nations and races rather than one homogeneous people, is said to be at last "politically minded." It has gone far since the principle of self-determination was turned loose on the world during the big war. Nationalist leaders declare that "independent India undertakes the responsibility of conducting war, concluding peace, contracting alliances, establishing mutual, political and commercial relations with other nations and performing all other acts and things pertaining to the internal and external affairs of an independent nation."

And what will Great Britain say about it—Britain to whom India is one of the brightest gems in her crown of empire? The British government has promised India self-government, but has assigned no time and pledged no definite program. Her attitude seems to be about the same as that of the United States toward the Philippines.

Our oriental dependency is a neighbor of Britain's. But with this difference—India was highly civilized when England and America were peopled with savages. Some of India's people are highly intelligent. If they ever hang together, as our colonies did a century and a half ago, they will get what they want. Britain's problem is more delicate than ours.

Miss Virginia O'Connor, Park Ave., entertained a number of friends at a luncheon at her home that noon.

Carpet beetles have lived two years in a corked bottle with nothing to eat save the cast-off skins of their own transformations.

Wisconsin supplies nearly a third of the nation's condensed milk.

The artificial silk industry is a chemical business founded on research.

The Post-Mortem

How's the head today? And the tongue?

The gentleman who couldn't locate the bottle of mouth wash on New Year's morn.

But you should kick—anyway you could stay home and sleep it off. We of the oasis hadda come down and put in time this morning. Today is just another Monday in our lives. Only more of it and worse.

taffia!

Awright, darn you, go ahead and laugh.

Helen Wills is now Mrs. Frederic Somebody-or-other. Probably of more general interest than her young bond salesman are the names of those who were eliminated in the semi-finals.

problem

For two weeks straight before Christmas, Jonah-the-coroner paced the streets of Appleton dodging determined shoppers and keeping an eye and a half on the salaried kettles. All of the jingling seemed to come from the bells. Came the 24th, the very day before Christmas. The spirit gripped us. Casually we inspected our right hand pocket—yeah, the one where change, if any, is kept. Picture our utter concern, then, when we found all of twelve cents. Nothing to do but drop it in, nickel by nickel, penny by penny (two each) and charge it up to philanthropy. Anyhow, what we meant to say was that there's a problem to the whole business, for we'd watched for two weeks and hadn't seen anyone dropping twelve cents' (plural) in the kettles. Picture our greater surprise when we found that someone had beaten us to it.

kettles

We are seriously thinking of establishing a salaried kettle ourselves if we can only find a bell.

why

Because while today may mark the beginning of a new year, it doesn't necessarily follow that last year's bills are out of date.

radioships

The other night an orchestra leader received a request for a number to celebrate someone's twentieth wedding anniversary. Significantly, or not so significantly, the tootlers rendered, "All that I'm Asking is Sympathy."

bonhenny

Sure, he was quite serious.

resolutions

jonah-the-coroner will NOT make any New Year's resolutions this year.

conscience

After all, one MUST play fair with one's conscience.

1930 . . . 1930 . . . 1930 . . . 1930 . . . 1930 . . .

I don't bother Jonah-the-coroner . . . what? No, we're NOT cocooco, we're trying to break ourself of writing 1939. Lesser—1930 . . . 1930 . . .

mystery-watch

Gentlemen, watch tomorrow's Post-Mortem for the great coat mystery. Exciting—why you'll break a blood vessel.

mystery—keep watching

endeth

Thus endeth the first effort darmit, (we litho everytime we thtart to thpeak that way.)

soo' night

jonah-the-coroner

Today's Anniversary

On Jan. 1, 1899, Spain ceded Cuba to the United States.

Although American military forces "ruled" Cuba for the next three years, the great majority of offices were filled by Cubans.

Very much was done for public works, sanitation, the reform of administration, civil service and education.

Cuba became a republic in 1902 and the first Congress met May 5 of that year, took over the government from the American military authorities on May 26.

Tomas Estrada Palma became the first president.

Today also is the anniversary of the first mail delivery from New York to Boston, on Jan. 1, 1673.

And Jan. 1, 1755, is the anniversary of the birth of Paul Revere.

LOOKING BACKWARD

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1905

Dr. Robert Leith was installed as president of Fraternal Reserve association at a meeting held the previous night.

The Appleton Medical club was to give a banquet at the Elks Hotel that night.

The Elks entertained a number of friends at a dance the preceding night at their rooms on College ave.

J. H. Langenberg was an Oshkosh visitor the day before.

Miss Elizabeth Watch had returned from a visit with friends at Chicago.

Frank Schubert and Joseph Roemer were attending the cheesemakers' convention in Milwaukee.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Keiley had returned from New London where they had been visiting friends.

W. F. Saeker was attending a meeting of the officers of the Wisconsin Funeral Directors association at Oshkosh that afternoon.

TEN YEARS AGO

Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1919

Paper misprints from file.

Dragon-flies possess eyes with as many as 30,000 facets to furnish the intense vision required in capturing darting prey.

Carpet beetles have lived two years in a corked bottle with nothing to eat save the cast-off skins of their own transformations.

Wisconsin supplies nearly a third of the nation's condensed milk.

The artificial silk industry is a chemical business founded on research.

RIDE 'IM, COWBOY!



Personal Health Talks

BY WILLIAM BRADY, M. D.

Noted Physician and Author

Dr. Brady will answer all signed letters pertaining to health. Writers' names are never printed. Only inquiries of general interest will be answered by mail in ink and a stamped, self-addressed envelope is enclosed. Requests for diagnosis or treatment of individual cases cannot be considered. Address Dr. William Brady, in care of this paper.

THE VENTILATION OF SCHOOL ROOMS

The notion that variations of temperature, humidity, air motion or weather have something to do with the prevalence of respiratory disease is still firmly fixed in the mind of the old timer in medicine and sanitation. In pursuit of this idea the New York commission on ventilation has been making another of those "surveys" or "studies" of which such bodies are so fond, in this instance a "field study" of the ventilation of a rural schoolhouse in Cattaraugus county, in upstate New York, in cooperation with a local health survey or demonstration that is being carried on by a private endowment fund.

Evening if you prefer, lead yourself out for a walk. A glass of milk yields

a total of 150 calories. You can walk that off in a mile. You can run it off in half a mile. Or you can dance it off in a quarter mile. Or if you can't walk, run or dance, then skip the rope a hundred times. Such daily exercise, especially if taken out of doors, always tends to make one sleep better and in some cases will do so without the bedtime lunch. A lunch at bedtime, however, is always an aid to sleep, especially if one is hungry and not overnourished.

No, Violet Is Not Blue

I understand the violet ray will not pass thru ordinary window glass. If one takes a sunbath under such glass does it have no beneficial effect? Does the blue electric bulb one sees on sale in all electric stores supply the necessary violet ray? (Miss H. J. E.)

Answer—You probably mean ultraviolet rays will not pass thru ordinary glass, but will pass thru special glass now marketed by various glass manufacturers. Practically all ultraviolet rays are produced by electric bulbs of any color. The electric arc is a source of ultraviolet rays. Do not be bamboozled by the so called "violet ray" machines that "colds or sore throats" among the pupils. The teacher, moreover, was instructed to use her own judgement in recording "colds and sore throats" among the pupils present.

I do not mean to be capitious or disrespectful, but it is surely fair to say that even a very good teacher is generally a very poor diagnostician, whether she is armed with special blanks or backed by the authority of the health board or not.

This is the fatal weakness in the investigation, as it is in many similar health "surveys." Teachers, nurses and other unqualified individuals are allowed or even required to "use their own judgement" in diagnosing disease, which of course such persons do not possess.

Another grave fault of this particular investigation under the distinguished auspices of the New York ventilation commission is that no health or medical authority on the commission or outside of it ventures to define "colds" for the purpose of the inquiry. Since "colds" remain vague and indefinite, how in the world can the teacher guess whether a pupil has one or early measles or nasal diphtheria or what? It does not seem quite sporting of the New York commission on ventilation for 1929 to pass the buck in this way to the poor teachers who dare not resort by asking what they call "colds?" Such a survey may satisfy the requirements of the charitable folks who pay for it but it doesn't mean anything to a doctor who wants to know what it all about.

By the use of accurate thermometers the temperature of the air in the average schoolroom was around 60 degrees F., while the temperature at the ceiling was around 70 degrees F., and even at the level of the desk tops in the average schoolroom there was a variation of 10 to 20 degrees F. temperature in different parts of the room.

Among the conclusions reached by the investigators was that absenteeism due to respiratory illness was twice as high as it is in the city of Syracuse, N. Y., and four times as high as it is in New York City. The inference I should draw from that is merely that Cattaraugus county teachers are twice as liberal as Syracuse teachers and four times as liberal as New York teachers in dubbing pupils' complaints "colds."

In their efforts to familiarize movie audiences with the names of their new actors imported

U. W. Cagers Win Fourth Straight Pre-Season Game

**BEAT IOWA STATE
IN NEW YEAR'S EVE
BATTLE AT MADISON**

**Badger's Offensive Play Is
Ragged but Defense Is
Impenetrable**

MADISON (AP) — Wisconsin university's basketball team could face a new year without forebodings today. A fourth straight pre-conference victory, over Iowa State of Ames, gave the Badgers assurance they had not faltered. The score was 34 to 17.

The Badgers' offensive play still was ragged, but their defense was impenetrable, except late in the contest when Coach Meanwell sent in three substitutes. Wisconsin scored five points before the Iowans counted a free throw and steadily added to its lead.

Captain Bud Foster of the Badgers played a great floor game, feeding the ball to Hall, Farber and Poser for short basket shots.

Coach Merl Ross' five presented a defense that frequently stopped Wisconsin's weaving offense and Heightman successfully bottled Foster, the Badger keyman.

Iowa State scored all its points from the free throw line and mid-floor except in the closing moments of the game when Heightman dropped in a brilliant one-hand push shot from near the free throw circle.

Wisconsin played a slow offensive game which broke sharply when scoring opportunities were presented, but the Badger ball-handling was ragged, especially the play of Farber and Matthiessen. Ames featured a reverse-pivoting offense, but Wisconsin's defense was too strong to permit it to be completed successfully.

The lineups and summary:

WISCONSIN STATE (17)	G	F	T	P
Woods, f	1	3	3	5
Roadcap, f	2	3	1	7
Heightman, f	1	1	3	3
Hawk, g	0	2	3	2
E. Reike, g	0	0	3	0
Total	4	9	11	17

WISCONSIN (34)

Matthiessen, f	2	0	0	4
Farber, f	3	4	1	10
Poser, g	3	0	1	6
Nelson, f	0	0	0	0
Foster, c	1	4	2	6
Griswold, c	0	0	1	0
Hall, g	3	0	3	2
Chmielewski, g	1	0	0	2
Total	13	8	8	34

Score at half—Wisconsin 15, Iowa State 8.

Referee, Kearns (De Paul); Umpire, Travnicek (Armour).

**PLAN TO BROADCAST
TWO FOOTBALL GAMES**

**East-West and U. S. C.—
Pittsburgh Games on Air
This Afternoon**

New York (AP) — The Pacific coast's annual football greetings to the new year will be broadcast on the afternoon of Jan. 1.

Two games are to go on the air. The tournament of roses contests between the University of Southern California and the University of Pittsburgh will be broadcast by the National Broadcasting company from Pasadena. The east-west all-star game at Kezar stadium, San Francisco, will be described over the Columbia chain.

The revised list of stations for the two broadcasts, announced today, follows:

N B C chain—4:30 p. m. (Eastern time)—Tourney of Roses—WEAF, KYW, WTVI, WJAR, WTIG, WPC, WWSI, WLIT, WRC, WGY, WGR, WTAM, WJFC, WWJ, WSAI, WIBO, WHO, WDAF, WTAM, KSTP, WEBG, WRVA, WWTI, WBT, WJAX, WIOD, WHAS, WSM, WVC, WAPI, WSMR, KYDO, KTHS, KPPC, WOAI, RCO, RSL, KGO, KPL, KGW, KHQ, KOKO, WDXD, WFAA—WDAT.

C B S chain—4:45 p. m. (Eastern time)—East-West game—WABC, WNAC, WMAC, WBBM, WHR, KMBC, KOIL, WEAN, KMON, WMAL, WHP, WFEM, WFIV, WMAT, WISN, WCCO, WNWNC, WDEB, WERC, WDOD, WREC, KLRA, WIBV, EDYK, KFRC, KFVY.

**TUT AND WALLACE
WILL MEET TODAY**

Advance Ticket Sales Indicate a Sell-out at Auditorium

Milwaukee (AP) — Two hard fighters were matched today in the New Year's first Wisconsin boxing event. King Tut, the Wonowec terror, faced Billy Wallace of Cleveland, who packs a blow sometimes equal to that of the King's.

The lightweight pair met over the 10-round route at 138 pounds. Advance ticket sales indicated a sell-out for the auditorium card.

Although Tut has recorded some impressive victories, Wallace could find consolation in the record books. He likewise could take solace from the fact that betting odds favored him.

Other pairings for the card were:

Tut Littman, Milwaukee, vs. Ray McPeek, Chicago, five rounds; Larry Briemola, Boston vs. Tony Mandell, Rockford, five rounds; Ollie Bartlett, Minneapolis, vs. Leo Spiegel, Milwaukee, five rounds; Jimmy Chase, Chicago, vs. Johnny Gaudes, Milwaukee, five rounds; Eddie Elmer, Milwaukee, four rounds; Frankie Hughes, Kenosha, four rounds.

Sport Leaders See New Records Made During 1930 Athletic Campaigns

By The Associated Press

CHAMPIONS and leaders in the world of sport, at the special request of the Associated Press, today set forth their views as to what the new year holds in prospect. Without exception they look forward to unusually keen competition, especially in international rivalry, during 1930. Their statements follow:

Bobby Jones, national open golf champion—"The only thing worthy of comment in 1929 was the fact that there were no new arrivals in championship golf." All championships were won by men and women who had held them before except the American amateur which was won by Harrison Johnston, a contender for years. Looking forward, I think 1930 will see much action in international competition, particularly in the amateur field. The United States should be able to send a fine team over for the Walker cup matches and inasmuch as the competition will be played on British soil, it is safe to say that the British side will be stronger than it was two years ago.

A good many American players will very likely compete in both the British amateur and open tournaments.

My plans are to take part in these events."

Connie Mack, manager of the world's champion Athletics—"I believe 1930 will be a fine year in sports. Sports of all kinds are constantly being placed on a higher plane and for this reason I think they will be bigger and greater than ever in the year at hand. The Athletics had a wonderful season in 1929 but I have strong hope that they will even surpass this record in 1930. I send my greetings to sport fans everywhere and feel they are in for a great year."

Tommy Hitchcock, Jr., captain of American polo—"Big Four"—"1930 will be a big international year in polo and the United States enters it with as fine a supply of material as the country has ever had. To meet the challenge of a strong British team for the International cup we will have available the members of last year's international squad as well as some promising players who have developed rapidly since then. The colleges each year are producing more and more men of potential international calibre."

Glenn S. (Pop) Warner, Stanford football coach—"It was a great football season but I think next year will be even better. There will be many more intersectional games. Football is helping the east to get better acquainted with the west. The fumble rule worked out very satisfactorily. I have heard very little criticism of it from any source. One of the outstanding things of the past season was the advance of western Catholic schools, notably St. Mary's and Santa Clara, in a football way."

Jack Dempsey, former world's heavyweight champion—"Boxing will crown a new heavyweight champion in 1930 and with him will come new interest and activity in all divisions. The heavyweight champion is the king of the sport. Without him boxing doesn't go very far. Along with my best wishes to all sport followers for a happy and prosperous New Year let me add the conviction that the new heavyweight title-holder will be chosen in the middlewest."

Frank Carideo, Notre Dame's all-American quarterback—"It's been a long time since a first rate football team went through two seasons without a defeat. That's my aim in 1930—to help Notre Dame win all of its ten games and making it 19 straight. I should improve with experience next season."

Capt. Lawrence (Biff) Jones, Army football coach—"The past football season was satisfactory as a whole to coach and fan, although personally I favor the revision of the new fumble rule to its former status."

R. L. (Dink) Templeton, coach of championship Stanford track team—"The biggest forward step in track during 1929 was adoption of starting blocks, which I think will inevitably become universal. They are no mechanical aid to the runner but only eliminate the digging of starting holes and speeds up meets immeasurably."

By FRANCIS J. POWERS

Copyright 1929

CHICAGO—The development of major league material in the minors is getting back to normal, particularly in the class AA circuits, for the first time since the war.

The American association has entered upon a policy of utilizing young players and rapidly is losing the atmosphere of an old man's home while the Pacific coast and International leagues also are producing some likely candidates for the big show.

During the 1929 season every American association team sold at least one player to some big league club.

**CLEVELAND LEADS
PRO CAGE LEAGUE**

**Rosenblums Benefit Most
When Celtic Games Are
Thrown Out**

New York (AP) — Cleveland and Brooklyn still are locked in a great battle for the first half championship of the American Professional Basketball league but the odds seem to favor the Ohioans, holders of the world's title.

The Chicago Cubs snared pitcher Larry Nelson, who until he was injured was the leading pitcher on the Kansas City team. The Bruins went strong for association pitchers and also purchased Malcolm Moss from Louisville and Arthur Teachout from Indianapolis. Moss and Teachout are southpaws and while their records with second division clubs were unimpressive they showed enough to prove that he is not a "weak."

That Carrera will get plenty of work in this country is assured. He has signed to make his American debut in Boston against Jim Maloney and the foreigner will draw down ten thousand dollars. Not a bad sum when you figure that there are any number of heavyweights who would take one-fifth of that money to throw punch to punch.

Another Columbus player to advance was Pete Jablonowski, purchased by Cleveland. The former Michigan star won 18 games for a second division club and displayed everything needed to win in the majors. "Jabby" had been up before but lacked experience and now is ticked as ready.

The New York Giants took Leroy Parcells a big right handed hurler from the Toledo club and he has a good chance to remain with John McGraw. Parcells is one of Casey Stengel's discoveries and has a tremendous amount of stuff.

Toledo also sold Jackie Warner to Brooklyn after the former Detroit Tiger has shown a lot of skill at short. Warner played third for the Tigers but really proved much more competent at short. Otto Miller, a second baseman was taken from Milwaukee by the Boston Red Sox and Spencer Harris, up before with the White Sox and Washington, goes to Detroit. The St. Louis Browns recalled several players from Milwaukee and Cincinnati two who were at Columbus on option. So the association's representation in the two majors next season will be rather heavy.

The association's policy to attempt the development of young players of interest among the fans and President Thomas Hickey believes the organization soon will regain its normal level in attendance.

The lightweight pair meet over the 10-round route at 138 pounds. Advance ticket sales indicated a sell-out for the auditorium card.

Although Tut has recorded some impressive victories, Wallace could find consolation in the record books. He likewise could take solace from the fact that betting odds favored him.

Other pairings for the card were:

Tut Littman, Milwaukee, vs. Ray McPeek, Chicago, five rounds; Larry Briemola, Boston vs. Tony Mandell, Rockford, five rounds; Ollie Bartlett, Minneapolis, vs. Leo Spiegel, Milwaukee, five rounds; Jimmy Chase, Chicago, vs. Johnny Gaudes, Milwaukee, five rounds; Eddie Elmer, Milwaukee, four rounds; Frankie Hughes, Kenosha, four rounds.

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**NOTRE DAME TO
SEEK NEW HONORS
IN 1930 SPORTS**

Irish Have Impressive Record for 1929 Accomplishments

SOUTH BEND, IND. — The University of Notre Dame will watch its greatest athletic year pass into history, anticipating an even greater one.

A football team ranked second to none in the country; basketball, baseball and track teams that rated among the leaders; beginning of work on a new stadium and the completion of a nine hole golf course on the campus itself, are some of the reasons why the Irish may call it a "happy old year," and look forward with hopes for another extraordinary year.

The football team—which played every game away from home—drilled its way through Indiana, Wisconsin, Navy, Carnegie Tech, Georgia Tech, Drake, Southern California, Northwestern and Army, playing before a total attendance of approximately 575,000. All this while Rockne was in bed suffering with a leg infection. Rockne was able to direct in person only three games—Indiana, Carnegie Tech and Southern California—but had Tom Lieb, one of his former stars, to carry on in his place in the other battles.

Four of the teams which contributed defeats to make the 1928 season a relatively dismal one for Notre Dame—Wisconsin, Carnegie Tech, Georgia Tech and Southern California—were beaten in 1929.

Frank Carideo and Jack Cannon virtually were unanimous choices for all-American honors at quarterback and guard, respectively, while Ted Twomey, tackle; Tim Moynihan, center; Captain John Law, guard; and Jack Elder, halfback, received favorable notice.

With the new stadium assured for the 1930 season and an even more ambitious schedule of 10 games, Notre Dame's adherents feel the school is on the threshold of even greater athletic glory.

In basketball Notre Dame won 17 games and lost five. Northwestern contributed two defeats, while Butler, Indiana and Kentucky, each won one from Coach George Keegan's team.

Butler, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Wabash, Marquette, Detroit, Michigan state and Kansas were among the teams to fall before Notre Dame. Ed Smith and Donie Donovan, guards and Frankie Crowe, forward, were mentioned on all-state and all-western teams.

Baseball, under Tom Mills, produced 19 victories against six defeats. The Irish had an unusually successful Southern trip and finished the season with a victory over Navy at Annapolis.

John P. Nicholson's efforts to revive Notre Dame's strength in track met with considerable success. With Jack Elder, in the sprints, the outstanding star, Notre Dame split even in four dual meets, won both the indoor and outdoor central collegiate

Here Are Some Snappy Resolutions That The Great May Or May Not Make



"RESOLVED," says Senator Borah who is well known to mil-

lions both for his long hair and risen to great heights in his vigorous opposition to the world and gone a long way for a Court — "that there's enough in the air in 1930."

"RESOLVED," says Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh (who has

Hoover, the big business - and his vigorous opposition to the na-

"RESOLVED," says President Curtis Gann, who knows all about

the order in which the guests should be seated at a Washington dinner party, "that those who make the mistake of sitting at the wrong place at a dinner table

"RESOLVED," says Mrs. Dolly

Hoover's 1930 prosperity program, "that I'll do everything in my power in 1930 to keep things rolling along—especially on four wheels."

"RESOLVED," says Henry Ford,

who has lined up with President Hoover's 1930 prosperity program, "that I'll do everything in my power in 1930 to keep things rolling along—especially on four wheels."

"RESOLVED," says Gene Tunney,

the elite heavyweight champ who has smashed almost as many newspaper cameras as he has matched faces in the prize ring, "that I'll never give a camera another break! Just what does Mr. Tunney mean by that?"

"RESOLVED," says Senator Brookhart, who attended a certain famous dinner party in prohibition

Washington and then failed to forget to remember what he saw concerned them should be changed to "In the Sweet Dry and Low."

**HARRIS ALONE IN
ATTACK ON HOOVER
CRIME COMMISSION**

**Wets and Drys Want to Give
Organization Chance to
Work Unhindered**

BY RODNEY DUTCHER

Washington—Excoriation of the National Commission on Law Enforcement and Observance probably will be confined to a few senators

whose principal worry in life is whether they can convince dry constituents that it would be a sad blow to prohibition if they were not renominated and reelected next November.

At any rate, when Senator Harris of Georgia roars for an immediate report from the commission on the dry laws and demands the firing of a member who dared to describe the illegal acts of enforcement officers as a problem, he is speaking very largely for himself.

GETS LITTLE SUPPORT

The organized drys are not being him. They do not think that the ideas of Senator Harris are bright ideas at all. And, in fact, whatever the political effect may be in Georgia, neither do many others here. The crime commission is the first of various Hoover commissions that anyone has tried to monkey with and there is no reason to sup-

pose that the president wants it hectored or that administration forces in congress will aid the attempt. There is also little prospect that the insurgents, or progressives will join in baiting the commission.

Senator Harris, it may be recalled, supported Governor Al Smith, his party's presidential candidate, in 1928. Ever since, according to those who know him best, he has been seeking to atone. Anyway, he has been demanding absurd and outlandish sums for enforcement—which both enforcement officers and dry leaders announced they didn't want—and now he has declared war against the commission.

In the same class is Senator Shepard of Texas, whose claim to fame is that he lent his name to the measure for the Eighteenth amendment.

Lately, with the election campaign starting him in the race, Shepard has been beating the drum for a law to make liquor buying equally guilty with bootleggers—another measure opposed by the organized drys but politically effective among dry voters.

Senator Glass of Virginia, also a dry Democrat who supported Smith, is in another category. He is still the principal political foe of the famous Bishop Cannon. But Glass wanted this presidential commission to concentrate its attention on prohibition, whereas the appropriation for it finally called for an investigation of other types of law violation and enforcement and now he claims that the commission has shunted prohibition aside. Glass, however, sharply disagreed with Harris when the latter howled for removal of Judge Paul J. McCormick, the member of the commission who suggested that there was such a thing as "governmental lawlessness" in prohibition enforcement.

The Boston Herald, in an editorial,

recently pointed out that "it is within their power to affect our American civilization so profoundly that the consequences will be felt for a hundred years to come."

It is not surprising that all sensible persons in Washington, if they are not primarily concerned with selfish political interests, are anxious to give the commission a chance.

**POWER TRUST WAR
GOES ON DESPITE
FIGHT ON TARIFF**

**New Battle Can Be Expected
in Near Future, Experts
Think**

BY RODNEY DUTCHER

Washington — The power war, featuring the big electricity companies constantly on the offensive as they expand and entrench their industry and constantly on the defensive against a determined band of sharpshooters in Congress and outside, goes on regardless of tariff bills, tax cuts and naval conferences.

Some heavy firing is anticipated during the Senate Interstate Committee's investigation of power and communications under the chairmanship of Senator Cou-

zens of Michigan. In its early stages this investigation has concerned itself with radio and Owen D. Young and General Harbord of the Radio Corporation have apparently urged a monopoly in our international communications. Eventually the committee will turn its attention to power and it has the opportunity to take up all phases of that issue. It

has the desire of a sweeping investigation. Whether it is equipped by knowledge and personnel for effective work probably will be indicated by the way it deals with the "Radio Trust."

Meanwhile, the National Popular Government League, the most active and intelligent of the sharpshooting groups opposed to the "Power Trust," is out with a summary of the situation with regard to the more pressing phases of the power war.

Concerning Muscle Shoals, it warns that the "Trust" no longer has opposition from any competing company seeking Muscle Shoals, whereas heretofore it has had to fight such interests as Henry Ford and the American Cyanamid Co.

The Flathead power site in Montana, with a capacity of 2,000 primary horsepower, is another "pressing phase" of the power war. The Rocky Mountain Power Company, subsidiary of Montana Power Co., and Electric Bond & Share, is fighting for the Flathead against Walter H. Wheeler, a Minneapolis capitalist.

The National Popular Government League joins with the Flathead Indians, who own the site, in

opposing the Norris bill which would base the electric industry to some large company for a dollar a year for fertilizer manufacture at a profit limited to eight per cent and provides that the federal operating corporation shall sell its entire amount of power for that purpose to the company at low rates.

The basic problem that the Federal Trade Commission about to investigate power company interests will disclose startling financial juggling and blue sky operations. It refers to President Hoover's determination against public ownership in his message to Congress and to his "cautious and vague" references to the desirability of some kind of federal control.

"Young sells are rich in fat," they said, "have little sugar, are relatively large amounts of water, and are rich in cellulose. With age fat decreases, increases, and becomes richer with protein."

Oil have been found which retain their individuality for 200 years, they said, a rare occurrence in nature.

**CACTUS PLANTS REDUCE
AS THEY GROW OLDER**

Des Moines — If people were to eat cactus oils, they might reduce their cholesterol.

Chemical changes alone mark cactus oils older than the Declaration of Independence," J. B. Overton and E. A. Cuddeford of the University of Wisconsin today told the Duttonian Society of America, meeting with the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

"Young oils are rich in fat," they said, "have little sugar, are relatively large amounts of water, and are rich in cellulose. With age fat decreases, increases, and becomes richer with protein."

Oil have been found which retain their individuality for 200 years, they said, a rare occurrence in nature.

Insisting that the Wheeler bill is far the best from the standpoint of the Indians and the public interest, But Secretary F. E. Bonner of the Federal Power Commission is supposed to be determined that the "Power Trust" shall get the site and things don't look so good for Wheeler, although the result is in

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Kaukauna News

STUDENTS START RETURN TRIPS TO SCHOOL, COLLEGE

Majority Will Resume Class Work Next Week in Universities

Kaukauna—Kaukauna youths, students in colleges, universities, and academies who have been visiting relatives during the Christmas recess, will leave the latter part of this week and early next week for resumption of classwork. There are a number of students from this city in college.

Most of those attending school are at the University of Wisconsin at Madison. Among them are Norbert Neis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Neis; James McFadden, son of Mr. and Mrs. James McFadden; Sr., George Boyce, son of Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Boyce; Melvin Kullian, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kullian; Clyde Bay, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bay; George Look, son of Mrs. Abe Look; Abe Goldin, son of Mrs. A. Goldin; Jack Hilgenberg, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hilgenberg; Howard Paschen, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Paschen; and Miss V. Vanenbouven, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Vanenbouven.

The four students of LaCrosse Normal school are Clifford Kemp, Leonard Macrorie, and Jack and Karl Farwell, sons of Mrs. J. Farrell. Miss Cleo Bayorgen, daughter of Mrs. A. Bayorgen, Miss Dorothy VanLieshout, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William VanLieshout, and William Rohan, son of William Rohan, are from the Marquette University at Milwaukee.

Miss Cordell Runte, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman T. Runte, will return to school at the National Kindergarten school at Evanston, Ill. Melvin Sager will soon return to the Illinois Military Academy at Evanson, Ill. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sager. Edward Ashe, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Ashe, is visiting here from school at Lake Forest, Ill. William and Andrew Ashe will soon resume studies at school at Oberlin. Edward Haessly, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Haessly, will return to school at St. Francis seminary at St. Francis. Dorothy Tate, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Tate, will resume studies at the Northwestern University at Chicago.

REPORT SUBMITTED OF LOAN ASSOCIATION

Kaukauna—The semi-annual report of the financial condition of the Building and Loan association was submitted at a meeting Monday evening. Net earnings for the past six months showed a gain of \$1,397 over the earnings of the previous six months.

The net earnings for the previous six months totalled \$9,869, while the earnings up to Jan. 1, 1930, were \$11,226. Gross earnings amounted to \$15,275 and expenses were \$4,008. Assets of the association are \$475,451. The assets up to July 1 were \$455,122.

Started in 1887, the association has shown an increase each year. It is affiliated with the Farmers and Merchants Bank.

Social Items

Kaukauna—Installation of officers of the Women's Relief corps will take place at a meeting at Legion Hall on Oak-st Friday evening. A covered dish party will be held.

The Social union of Brokaw Memorial Methodist Episcopal church will meet Thursday afternoon at Epworth Home. Hostesses will be Mesdames James Black, J. Conway, Alex Conkey, D. Jacobson, Walter Cooper, B. Treichel, L. C. Wolf and H. Schwimer.

The Women's Catholic Order of Foresters, court No. 56, will meet Monday evening at the church Annex.

The Male choir of the Trinity Evangelical Lutheran church will hold a rehearsal at the church Friday evening.

CONDUCT STUBS RITES THURSDAY AFTERNOON

Kaukauna—Funeral services for Oscar Carl Stuhs, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. August Stubs, formerly of this city, who died Monday morning at the home of his parents at Apple Creek, will be held at 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon. He died of infantile paralysis. The Rev. Paul E. Oehlert, pastor of Trinity Lutheran church here, will be in charge.

CUTS FINGERS WHILE WORKING WITH SAW

Kaukauna—While working on his sawing machine Monday, Hiram O'Dell cut two fingers and a thumb on the saw. He will be unable to work for several weeks.

KAUKAUNA FIGHTER TO BOX IN PHILADELPHIA

Kaukauna—Phil Zwick, Kaukauna's first pride in the featherweight class, will perform in Philadelphia today. He will fight Carter Reed, a negro. He has met many of the top notchers in his class.

The Post-Crescent's representative at Kaukauna is Lloyd Derns. His telephone number is 184-W. Business with The Post-Crescent may be transacted through Mr. Derns.

GANTTER'S WARRIES BEAT OSHKOSH FIVE

Kaukauna—Gantter's Warriors travelled to Oshkosh Monday afternoon and defeated St. Mary's basketball team 32 to 19. The local players were old high school stars and easily outplayed the Oshkosh five. Macrorie starred for the locals. He was the main cog in the offense of the team. The local team included Caerlie, Hovde, Ester, Goldin, Boyd and McFadden.

Business In State Good, Says Kohler

Madison—(AP)—General Wisconsin business during 1929 has been in a healthy and reasonably active condition, Governor Walter J. Kohler, himself an industrialist, said today in connection with a forecast for 1930.

Indications of this healthy and active condition, he said, "are to be found in published reports of earnings and of plant extensions undertaken or contemplated."

The general state of mind in Wisconsin regarding the economic situation appears to be one of some confidence and this should be a helpful factor in making 1930 a good year."

Governor Kohler said there appears to be no unusual unemployment as compared with the same season in other years," and published expressions from industrial executives indicate that working forces will be generally maintained at a good level during the next few months."

The decrease in speculation, with accompanying lower interest rates," he said, "should have a good effect upon building and industrial activity."

"Because of diversified farming, the emphasis upon dairying, the growth of cooperative effort, and other favorable factors, Wisconsin agriculture compares favorably with other parts of the country, and with the awakened interest in farm problems, and particularly in marketing, further improvement should result."

Talks To Parents

THE MARGIN OF ERROR

By Alice Judson Peale

One of the most signal injustices in an unjust world is the fact that some parents who allowed a much wider margin of error than others in bringing up their children.

We all know those happy-go-lucky families in which the children "just grow," and on the whole do it pretty successfully. Michael's mother and father, for instance, pay very little attention to him although such times as do give him is always jolly and companionable.

For the most part however the boy is given over to the care of the housekeeper, a simple, ignorant woman who radiates good health and good nature.

And whilst Michael thrives, possessing the major virtues of childhood—unceasing activity and good humor toward the world at large.

The same conditions would produce in another child the most serious behavior problems. When one examines the situation of such children as Michael one finds a rather unusual combination of factors at work.

They are, in the first place, rather tough skinned children whose temperamental endowment is the sort that no matter what happens lands them right side up and smiling.

They are children who have better than average opportunities for play and companionship. They are, and this, I believe, is in some strange way even more important than the other two things, children whose parents are extremely happy in their relation to their work and in their relation to each other.

Parents whose children possess all these things have little to worry about.

New York—With holiday greetings Ray Barbuti, Olympic 400-meter champion, is receiving congratulations on being a Benedict, a fact which friends have just discovered. He was married last March to Miss Marion Sylvia Hicks, sister of Helen, the golfer.

HAPPY NEW YEAR

Many Thanks For Your
Patronage During 1929
and - - -

Here's Every Wish

That 1930 Will

Bring You

Continued

Prosperity

Exide Battery

Service Co.

613 W. College Ave.

Tel. 44

BUYS FOUR COCKS FOR ADDITION TO PHEASANT FLOCK

**Hopes to Hatch at Least
600 Eggs Next Spring and
Summer**

BY W. F. WINSEY

Medina—For use during the 1930 breeding season, E. W. Breyer, the local Ring Necked Chinese Pheasant fancier and breeder, reserved 12 of the best layers of his last year's flock and purchased four cocks that are beauties even for the choice breed. From these hens, Mr. Breyer expects to get at least 600 eggs next spring and summer. Among his hens he has one bird that laid 50 eggs last season the balance of his flock averaged 30 eggs.

Using chicks last year to hatch his pheasant eggs, he said that some of the young birds were infected with the lice and the gape worm that is probably picked up from domestic chickens, lodges in the breathing system and produces gapes, a disease of high mortality among domestic chicks. Under this handicap, Mr. Breyer reared only 35 pheasants last year. Of the total reared, he liberated 18 pheasants as soon as they were self-sustaining. He is of the opinion that most of diseases of game birds is picked up on runways of farm chickens. As a result of his last year's experience he expects by more thorough treatment of chicks to control lice, and by renovating his pheasant coops to prevent gapes infection.

His pheasant coop, approximately 100 feet and 20 feet wide is divided into a number of square compartments which are connected with runways. The compartments are equipped with shocks of cornstalks, piles of brush with runways underneath and other natural hiding places of pheasants in the fields. Besides small warm coops stand in each compartment. Like turkeys and peacocks however, the pheasants insist on being outside even during the coldest weather of days and nights.

Six weeks after being hatched a covey of pheasants is liberated as able to shift for itself. The birds, in the open, in summer feed upon slugs, worms, grasshoppers, crickets and all other kinds of insects. In fall and winter, their diet changes to weeds and grain that may be left in the fields, according to Mr. Breyer. When snow covers the weeds and grain on the ground in the fields, however, pheasants are left in a precarious condition, said Mr. Breyer, but if the birds in an emergency can find unhusked corn shocks in the fields near their home, they survive a severe winter very easily.

To protect coves of pheasants. Mr. Breyer suggests that farmers set up shocks of cornstalks in their fields with open runways through them near the ground, that corn be scattered in the runways, and that ears be wedged in between the stalks. This plan is more serviceable than scattering corn on the ground, as seed placed in that way may soon be covered with snow and ice.

For several years past, Mr. Breyer has been liberating pheasants yearly in the vicinity of Medina and farmers frequently report to him that they have a covey of pheasants in their yards or elsewhere on their farms.

DROP NAME FROM U. S. ROLL AFTER 137 YEARS

Philadelphia—(AP)—With the end of the year, the name Eckfeldt goes off Uncle Sam's Philadelphia mint payroll after being there for 137 years in a family service that continued under the administrations of 31 presidents.

The resignation of Jacob Bausch Eckfeldt, 83, as chief assayer of the Philadelphia mint becomes effective today. He has served 64 years in the institution, 48 years of which were in the position of chief assayer.

His father served 43 years and his grandfather 46 years before him in official capacities in the same mint.

The last of the Eckfeldts in the Philadelphia mint will be succeeded by Chester W.-Ziegler who has been Jacob Eckfeldt's assistant for 28 years. Eckfeldt has three sons who are engaged in scientific pursuits.

KAMPS

STONES OF SUPREME SPARKLE

SIGN OF THE QUALITY

DIAMONDS

We Invite Comparison

Convenient Terms

Kamps Jewelry Store

Start the Year
Right!

Step into Vike Inn for
tasty refreshments today
and every day.

VIKE INN

GEORGE SOFFA

324 E. College Ave. Ph. 346

JUDGE IS AFRAID OF PRISONER—SMALLPOX

Springfield, Mo.—Some real tough guys appear in municipal court here, but it remained for Everett Sellers to cause even the judge and bailiff to look for the exits.

Sellers was held in jail over night on charge of stealing \$2. When he appeared at the door of the courtroom a large crowd of spectators backed away en masse. He had developed in his cell a virulent case of smallpox.

Among them were many whose achievements won for them fame throughout the world.

The most noted figure to pass from the world stage were Georges Clemenceau and Marshal Ferdinand Foch. It was Clemenceau, the statesman who, as prime minister led together all France for the final strike in the world war and made Foch commander of the French army. From that post the marshal advanced to command of the allied armies to finally achieve victory.

There was somewhat of a coincidence in the writing of "30" on the careers of two eminent journalists.

Melville E. Stone, one of the organizers and for 25 years general manager of the Associated Press, and Thomas (Tay) Pay O'Connor, "father of the house of commons" Mr. Stone preceded his famous Irish contemporary in life by two months and in death by nine months.

His statement for the Associated Press, taken, in view of his recent summary, in preference to one individual statement from manufacturers over the state, was a compilation of his optimistic statement following the Hoover conference with business leaders and the review of questionnaires answered by nearly 300 Badger manufacturers.

"Although conditions in Wisconsin and the nation do not warrant the prediction of a record-breaking year, neither do they warrant the belief that a protracted siege of slack times will result from the October collapse of the stock market," Mr. Kull said. He expects business to move along in normal channels when people realize more generally that the market drop was not indicative of industrial instability.

"There will be employment for all who want work at wages comparable to the high standards of recent years. Business fundamentals have not been impaired. Industrial leaders have confidence in the future and will back their feeling of confidence with capital for expansion in line with needs of future business.

"The same spirit of sincerity and determination that permeated the conference of manufacturers with President Hoover in Washington is representative of the industrialists throughout the nation," Mr. Kull said. He attended the conference and presented a report on the industrial situation in Wisconsin. Briefly, this report revealed this information on Wisconsin manufacturing:

"Of the reporting plants, which represents some 75 per cent of the state's industrial production, 93 per cent replied that wages will not be reduced, 87 per cent replied that the present number of employees will be retained or increased, 74 per cent replied that present payrolls equalled or exceeded last year's payrolls for the same period, 68 per cent predicted business during the next year to be as good or better than the past six months, and 64 percent reported as many or more advance orders on file in comparison with last year.

"Temper this statement with the knowledge that at this time of year an annual stump of about 15 per cent may normally be expected," he said. "Take into consideration the unavoidable downward trend of declining industries typified by lumbering. And a gloom-dispelling picture of Wisconsin's industrial outlook is supported and sustained by comforting facts."

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Clemenceau And Foch

Lead 1929 Death Roll

BY CHARLES P. STACK

RADIO HELPED TO INCREASE SAFER FLYING IN 1929

Other Industries Also Have Benefitted Through Radio Development

BY ISRAEL KLEIN
Science Editor, NEA Service

While both broadcasting and radio reception advanced scientifically and commercially by a considerable margin in 1929, these were not the only fields in which radio has made its mark.

Aviation, for example, can thank radio for the marked increase in safety of flying and the reduction of delays in schedules. Railroads have adopted radio for communication between engineer and brakeman in the caboose of a long train, and for the entertainment of passengers.

The auto industry has adopted radio for its better automobiles. And police of various large cities have installed special equipment to hasten the apprehension of criminals.

In these fields, other than broadcasting, reception and television, perhaps the greatest good from radio has come to aviation. The radio range beacon system has been extended so that now it reaches from Omaha to New York, guiding pilots along a set course by the sound of dots and dashes, telling them of the weather conditions in the fields along the course and transmitting emergency messages to them when necessary—all on the same wavelength.

During 1930, the aeronautics branch of the U. S. Department of Commerce plans to extend this system over the whole length of the transcontinental route, and then branch out along the other important mail and passenger routes of the country. By 1932, it is hoped, the radio range system will be in operation on all air lines, covering practically every square mile of territory in the United States.

SHIP TO SHORE PHONE
Early in December, radio participated in one of the most important advancements in the science of communication that have been made in recent years—ship-to-ship telephony. This was done by means of new equipment on the Atlantic liner Leviathan, and inaugurated a system that will be available to all large liners soon. Thus a call can be made from any city in the United States to any liner so equipped, just as any local call is made. A schedule of toll charges has been set.

Radio's greatest improvement have come of course in reception and broadcasting. Its popularity is attested by the fact that total sales of receivers in 1929 exceeded those of 1928 by between 25 and 40 per cent. Broadcasters have spread their facilities over every conceivable field of entertainment, education and even news reporting, so that hardly another conceivable field is missing within its scope.

HALF WORLD'S SETS IN U. S.
According to the electrical equipment division of the U. S. Department of Commerce, there are today some 10,250,000 receivers in United States homes, slightly less than half the number in the whole world. Of these only 4,400,000 are of the AC type, so that manufacturers expect to have a better year in 1930 in the replacement of new type receivers for the battery-operated millions still in use.

Scientifically, radio receivers have reached the point almost of standardization, leaving future changes in the way of refinements of detail rather than radical improvements. Last year saw the general adoption of such import developments as the screen grid tube, the band pass filter, micro-synchronous reception, remote tuning, visual tuning as opposed to aural, automatic volume control, automatic tuning and silent knob tuning.

REFINEMENTS NEXT
Above all, 1929 has seen a marked improvement of tone quality and fidelity of reproduction, mostly through the aid of these gadgets. Loud speakers, of course, have also been improved, so that now an orchestra sounds more itself than it ever did in the history of radio.

Next year's contribution to radio will be more in the line of refinements. There is not much more of a change to be made in the hookups of receivers, nor in the dynamic speakers. But new radio-phonograph combinations, and radio cabinets of more varied design will furnish a greater choice of more pleasing instruments.

BROADCAST ART LEAPS AHEAD

In broadcasting greater developments have been made in the art than in the science last year, and this tendency is expected to go on through 1930. While broadcasting equipment has been made for transmission of programs on as high as 500,000 watts, and several stations have increased their power to 50,000 watts, this has been done in conjunction with more artistic presentations.

Schools of the air have increased so that the entire country is blanketed almost daily with educational talks from important sources. Great musical leaders, like Damrosch, Stokowski and others, have given their time and training to radio, instilling a greater appreciation of music in the general public.

Programs from Europe have been rebroadcast in this country and similar important programs originating here have been sent to Europe for rebroadcasting. A wider field has been covered in reporting by radio, including not only sports events, but every major occurrence in the year's history.

RECORDS BROADCAST GROWS

One of the innovations in broadcasting in 1929 has been the adoption of the method of electrical transcription of broadcast programs for dissemination among the various stations, in lieu of chain broadcasting.

There are now less than 600 broadcasting stations in the United States, a slight reduction from the number of 1928. Which it is expected will spend some \$10,000,000 in 1930 for program features. According to an analysis of 340 stations made by the Federal Radio Commission, slightly less than half of them have made money from their broadcasting ac-

LIFE'S ODDITIES

By George Clark



"First time I ever noticed how much she's showing her age."

SUCCESSFUL YEAR IS SEEN BY EQUITY

More Farmers Believed Willing to Join Organization

MILWAUKEE—(AP)—George A. Nelson, president of the Wisconsin state union, American Society of Equity, believes farmers are becoming more willing to join the organization pledged to aid them and, by joining, are indicating their ability to increase their own prosperity.

He outlined the Equity 1930 program for the Associated Press in response to a request for a statement concerning the passing and forthcoming years. Concerning the year 1930, he said, "We just closed a very suc-

cessful year. The membership was increased 25 per cent. The finances are in the best condition."

At its recent state convention in Portage, attended by nearly two thousand delegates and farmer-members, Equity decided on a program urging the sale of farm products through the cooperatives:

"That all cooperative livestock shipping associations should sell their stock through a cooperative live stock sales association; and that all cooperatively manufactured cheese should be sold through the National Cheese Producers' Federation, and box butter sold through the National Butter Marketing organization; and milk pooled through the Pure Milk Association."

"The farmer should buy his raw materials at wholesale rather than at retail," the convention decided.

The Equity also decided its effort would be bent:

"To federate all the warehouses and livestock shipping associations

FAMOUS THEATRE IN LONDON TO BE RAZED

LONDON—(AP)—London's "Old Vic," famous as the theater that staged all of Shakespeare's plays without going bankrupt, is soon to be torn down to make room for a railroad station. The London county council needed the site in connection with the new Charing Cross bridge and station.

For years the old playhouse has

been threatened from one quarter or another. Six years ago it was saved when the late Lord Oxford interceded for it, and on another occasion Sir George Dance received it by providing \$100,000 for necessary repairs.

But for Miss Lilian Baylis the old house probably never would have been heard of outside of London. She took it over in 1895 and made it a home of Shakespearean drama. In 1914 she drew an audience laugh from the other theater managers of London by announcing her intention to produce Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*.

"I just had to force myself to eat," she said. "Then I took *Vinyl*. I soon had a wonderful appetite and gained 15 pounds," Mrs. F. Miller, presiding over the compound of the Royal Shakespeare Company, told the Associated Press. "Every night Vinyl gives me new pep. His opportunity to charm people is very great. Every child adds seven pounds weight to thin children and makes them fat adults. That's delicious. Schubert's *Die Zauberflöte* is excellent and funny for this activity."

Dress Co. Drugs

Forced To Eat, Woman Gains 15 Pounds

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Dress Co. Drugs

Gibson helps to make your NEW YEAR happy and prosperous

Keeping your car running smoother, easier and safer — what a lot that is going to mean in 1930!

— and Gibson Service, offered at four big service stations in the Fox River Valley will contribute wonderfully to this happy condition.

1. Gibsons bring you Goodyear Tires and Tubes — which will give you exceptional mileage — freedom from distressing and dangerous mishaps — the sense of well-being that goes with riding in a car whose equipment is absolutely dependable.

2. Gibsons bring you Willard Batteries — which insure you plenty of electrical power, even in coldest weather. We can show you the exact size and type of battery that YOUR car needs for proper performance.

3. Gibsons bring you these at the lowest possible prices for such quality.

But Gibson Service goes farther. Air and tire inspection free of charge; tire changes when you need them, free parking at our stations, regular battery checkups and 8-hour battery charging. We help you get the utmost possible use out of both tires and batteries.

Real helps, these — Use them as the New Year begins, and keep on using them through all the days and months of 1930.



2 NEW WILLARDS

Two new batteries to fit the needs of hundreds of car owners who want WILLARD DEPENDABILITY at the lowest possible cost.

.13 PLATE .15 PLATE
\$7.95 \$10.65

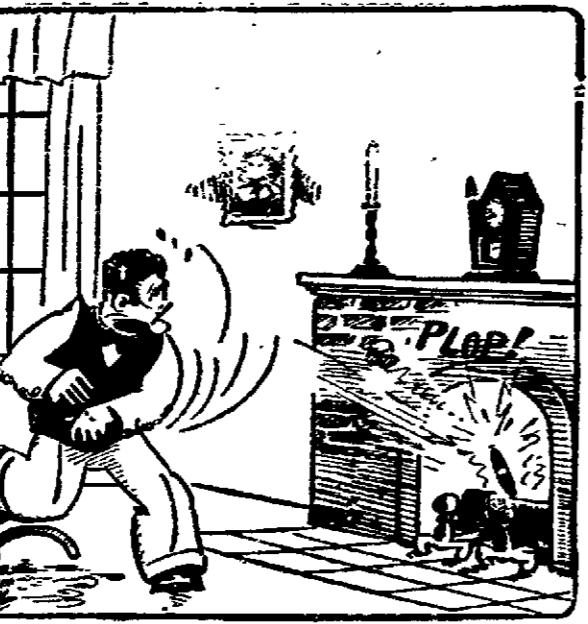
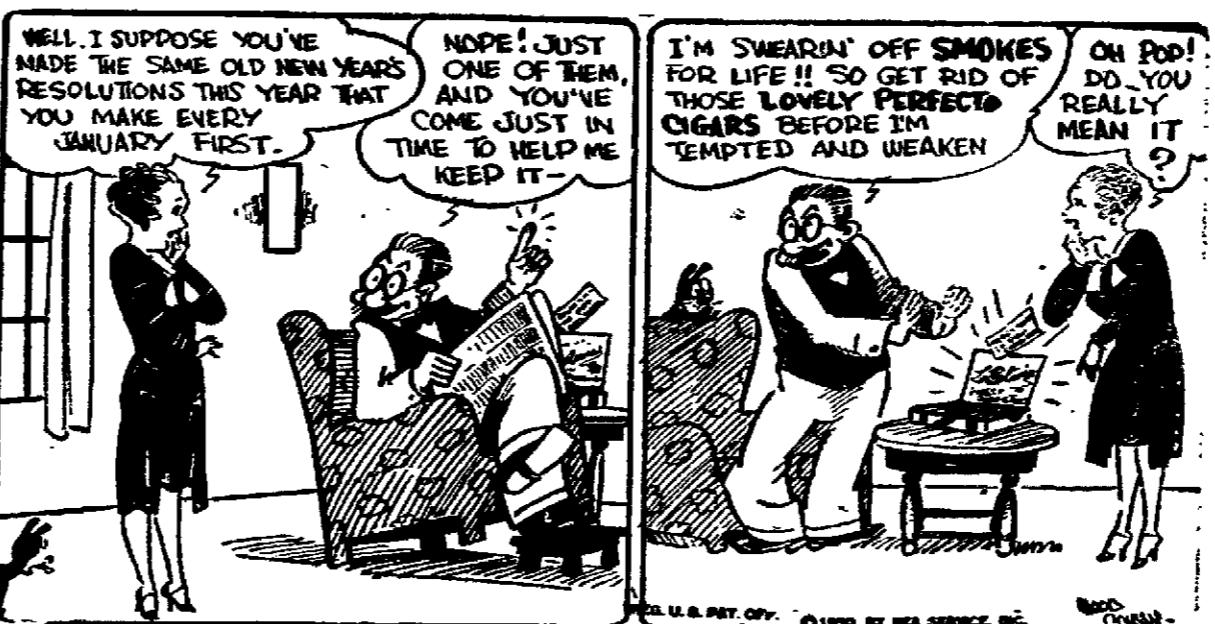
Standard Allowance For Your Old Battery

These are additions to the big Willard Line. Come in to see them. The WILLARD chart shows just exactly what electrical power you get in WILLARD batteries — and that is the only safe way to buy battery performance.

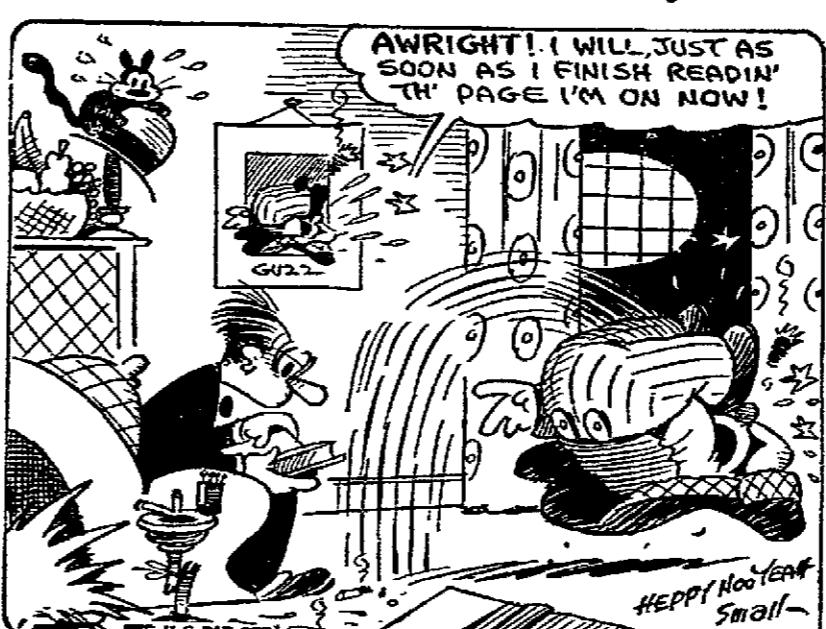


DRIVE-IN GOODYEAR WILLARD SERVICE
GIBSON TIRE AND BATTERY CO.
OSHKOSH APPLETON MENASHA FOND DU LAC

Post-Crescent's Page of Comics and Humor

MOM'N POP

Pop Resolves

By Cowan
FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

Reason to Be Happy!

By Blosser
SALESMAN SAM

Sam Accepts Guzz's Advice
By Small
BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES

—And Lots More of 'Em!
By Martin

OUT OUR WAY

By Williams

By Ahern
IF

**YOU ARE INTERESTED IN
Good Radio Reception for
Your Particular Location . . .**

PHONE 405

and let us help you with your selection
with seven great lines:

**Brunswick Silver
Majestic Kolster
RCA Radiola Victor
Brandes**

Terms \$10 down and \$10 per month



Phone 405 One Door East of Appleton State Bank

THE LUXURY HUSBAND

BY MAYSIE GREIG

Chapter 43
ANOTHER CELEBRATION

THE final curtain left no doubt as to "The Knave of Jazz's" triumph. The audience rose and literally cheered. Flowers, baskets of the choicest of them, were hoisted onto the stage. A riot of a first night.

Somehow Ray found himself in the front row, bowing to the audience. Rita was there, too, limping slightly, waving her hands and throwing out kisses. And Pete.

The curtain finally down, the company was scattering, but still Ray lingered, standing scowling down into the dead footlights. He could think of nothing except that he had seen Barbara before his very eyes dancing on that stage!

Rita stayed behind, too, for some reason. Turning suddenly towards her, Ray cried aloud:

"Am I going mad, Rita, or was it actually Barbara dancing the New Yorker?"

She came towards him and forgot to limp.

"Yes Ray, it was Barbara."

"But how? How could she be doing the New Yorker—your dance?"

"I taught it to her."

He stared at her incredulously.

"You taught it to her? But why? Why should she have done it?"

"Because she wanted to prove that she's at one with you now—in everything."

His eyes were swimming.

"You're not fooling me, Rita—but, of course, you couldn't be. But why should she want to—with the divorce impending?"

"She's not going through with it. Go to her, Ray. She's down in my dressing room."

He nodded and turned drunkenly to go. But, half way to the wings, he stopped, came back to her.

"I'm a swine, Rita. I haven't been thinking of you—you, to whom I owe everything."

She laughed throatily—a very creditable laugh.

"Forget it, Ray. I'm going to be true to my type and marry Pete."

He looked at her in amazement.

"You're going to marry Pete, Am. him?"

"Sure. I've got the chance."

"I suppose it's all right if—if you want to marry him, Rita."

He was gone, gone to Barbara. Rita fell limp suddenly, lifeless and oh so terribly tired. Presently she herself turned to go. Then it was that she knew Pete was standing behind her. Gently he had put an arm around her waist.

"Rita—you little sport. You, I'll do everything—everything that lies in a man's power to see that you don't regret having done this. I'll even make you forget it..."

Suddenly it had occurred to her that he might...

The Golden Dollar club was celebrating the tenth performance of "The Knave of Jazz" with Ray as its guest of honor. When, after the show, the young composer came in with a laughing, radiant wife upon his arm, the whole club rose, so to speak, on tiptoe. How they applauded! How they cheered!

What a night that was for Barbara! What fun—to come down those steps with her dear Ray beside her. Then, when she came into the upper room and saw the waiter, Ricardo, running towards her, incredulous surprise on his face, how delicious it was to whisper the truth in his ear.

Ricardo, it appeared, was happy, too. He had but recently heard from his girl in the sunny south of Italy. She was coming across to join him.

On the little platform, Bill Foster, looking plumper than ever, was waving his baton gaily in their direction. The next moment he gave the sign for the boys to strike up some of the "International" communistsong. "No kick was received."

THE END

HERE'S FREE HUNCH

Moscow—When the audience at a local theater can low, the management ran an ad saying we would give a surprise program on a certain night and that anyone dissatisfied with it would receive a sum equal to ten times the admission price. The theater was packed on the night, and after everything quieted, the orchestra and chorus struck up the "International" communist hymn. "No kick was received."

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

J.R.WILLIAMS

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

Neenah And Menasha News

RED CROSS CARRIES ON WORK DURING ENTIRE 12 MONTHS

War Veterans Helped to Fill Out Bonus Applications

Menasha—While the general public has been fully advised of Red Cross memberships for the last several weeks, it may not be familiar with the work of the chapter that continues throughout the year. The last several weeks the local chapter has experienced as busy a season as ever in its history. In addition to the additional demands for service and activities during the Thanksgiving and Christmas seasons, many types of an emergency nature have been met.

Outstanding among services pertaining to war services have been the last minute bonus applications which were required to be in Washington on Jan. 2. The last several applications filed on Dec. 29 were sent by air mail in order to assure their being in the government department on that date. On Dec. 28 four dependent parents applications were completed for the adjusted compensation and will result in a benefit of hundreds of dollars to each dependent.

The contracts in each of these cases were made by the Red Cross executive secretary, Miss Edna Roberson, who advised them of their privileges and advised their making application for this benefit due to them. In each of these cases proof of date of birth was difficult to procure owing to birth records not having been kept 60 or more years ago.

Other types of war services are called for daily as well as varied service to civilian families of a general social service nature. Twenty-four hour service is assured by the local chapter, for while the executive secretary is engaged in other part time work, appointments are made during the day and evening for interviews or home calls.

NEW PAPER MILL IS NEARING COMPLETION

Menasha—With two weeks more of favorable weather the indications are the new building of the Marathon Paper company will be inclosed. The walls are nearing completion and a large portion of the glass frame work on the south side of the building is in position. The company is employing all the workmen it can use to advantage.

HEAR MOTIONS IN SUIT FOR DAMAGES

Menasha—In disposing of motions after verdict in the cases of L. C. Phillips versus Wesley Saechler and Lee Royer versus both Phillips and Saechler Circuit Judge Beglinger of Oshkosh indicated Tuesday he will grant judgment which would permit Royer to obtain the \$11,318.28 fixed by a jury verdict.

Royer, an occupant of the Saechler car when that machine and one driven by Phillips were involved in a collision on highway 41 north of Menasha, Feb. 24, sustained permanent injuries. He brought suit against both defendants.

FOWKES IS SPEAKER AT KIWANIS MEETING

Menasha—Menasha Kiwanis club held its final luncheon of the year Tuesday at Memorial building. The speaker was the Rev. A. Gordon Fowkes, rector of St. Thomas church, who discussed Kiwanis ideals. Among the subjects emphasized was the regulation of traffic and the safety campaigns carried on by members for the protection of children.

3 SLIGHTLY HURT AS AUTOMOBILE OVERTURNS

Menasha—Mr. and Mrs. George A. Bublitz and the former's mother were slightly injured when their automobile skidded and overturned near Theresa Dodge co., Monday night. The automobile was badly damaged. The party was returning from Hartford.

K. OF C. TO ENTER STATE TOURNAMENT

Menasha—Members of the Knights of Columbus bowling league will make arrangements for attending the state tournament at Appleton at a meeting of Nicolet Council Thursday evening at the Knights of Columbus clubhouse. The league is composed of 25 teams and it is possible that more than that number will take part in the tournament.

POSTPONE MEETING

Menasha—On account of Wednesday, their regular meeting date, being New Years, Menasha Rotary club postponed its luncheon at Hotel Menasha until Thursday noon. It is possible that a speaker will be dispensed with.

LOSES FINGER

Menasha—Oscar Grade submitted to the amputation of a finger of his right hand at St. Elizabeth hospital at Appleton Monday. The operation was made necessary owing to infection caused by a silver.

RED CROSS MEMBERS

Menasha—Additional Red Cross members are the Rev. George A. Clifford, contributing membership; and Charles Beck Mrs. C. A. Hendy and Arley Moran, annual members.

SLIGHTLY MIXED

Having considerable trouble with his three lodgers, an Irishman decided to oust them in the morning. "You three are nice pair," he said. "If you're going to stop here you'll have to clear out; for you didn't come home again last night until this morning." Tim.

SOCIAL ITEMS AT MENASHA

INTEREST IN BOND MARKET IS ALMOST LOST FOR 11 MONTHS

Public Finally Begins to Take Cautious, Inquiring Notice

BY CHARLES F. SPEARE

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New York.—The one self-evident fact in the history of investment markets of 1929 is that the general public almost completely divorced itself from bonds during eleven months of the year and took a cautious but inquiring interest in them in the month of December.

The present problem of houses of issue and of dealers in bonds has to do with the probable extent to which this public may be influenced by its unfortunate experiences in stocks and by the comparative ease in money rates to renew its purchases of investment securities.

The evidence at the end of the year is that while certain groups of bonds will have broader and stronger markets, the list as a whole still faces competition with junior securities and that in order to popularize new issues of the debenture type especially, there must be given more than an attractive rate of return. In other words, the convertible bond has a permanent place in corporate financial structures from which it will not soon be dislodged.

OCTOBER RALLY NIPED

A graph of bond prices from January to October shows a fairly steady decline which covered an average of between 6 1/2 and 7 points for domestic issues and was a continuation of the trend of the second half of 1928. Within this period the composite bond list touched a level lower than it had been since the end of 1925. Early in October the market began to exhibit strength and to reflect some transfer of funds from the stock market and also purchases by institutions whose portfolio of corporations mortgages had been allowed to run down while it was expanding in the direction of real estate mortgages.

Within three weeks a rally of several points occurred and it began to look as though there had been a definite bond revival.

Then came the first of the severe October breaks in stocks. This immediately changed the entire aspect of the investment market. Prices dropped as quickly as they had risen. Between the 23rd of October and the end of the month the domestic average fell more than 3 points. It continued to decline for another two weeks, and on November 14, the day after the stock panic culminated, reached a new low average for the year.

To complete the story it must be stated that as stocks rose in the second half of November and in December, bonds regained their losses and by the middle of this month stood at an average 3 1/2 points higher than in November and only 3 points under the January figure.

LOWER GRADE ISSUE VOLATILE

Foreign bonds as a whole covered a narrower price range during the year than did domestic issues, with the exception of a limited group of South and Central American descriptions along with a score or more of German and southeastern European obligations. While the range on domestic bonds was between 6 1/2 and 7 points of that of foreign was only 2 1/2 points, with the latter in December approximating the high for the year made in February.

However, the year in dollar bonds will be remembered more by what happened to the second and third grade credits than by the comparative stability of the first grade bonds, for in no group of securities, aside from speculative stocks, were the fluctuations wider or the markets thinner than in the latest south and Central American credits, which sold from 15 to 45 points below their issue prices and at one time were off an average of over 20 points from the subscription level.

The unpopularity of bonds during 1929 had nothing to do with their intrinsic values, though it did relate to some extent to what was considered by the public as unattractive yields. Primarily, it reflected the spirit of speculation and the universal demand for partnership in American corporations. Again, there was the competitive element between bonds and money rates, which continued from January until the reduction took place in the Federal Reserve rediscount rates and in all forms of money accommodations after stocks had been liquidated and brokers' loans had been reduced 50 per cent. Normal buyers of bonds sold them and either bought stocks with the proceeds or placed their funds in call money, where earnings for long periods were nearly twice as high as on mortgage or debenture issues that did not carry the convertible feature.

SELLING BREAKS PRICES

In the final break in bonds it was involuntary rather than voluntary liquidation that forced prices to their lowest levels, as when institutions and individuals were compelled to sell mortgages in order to protect stock commitments or to make loans on insurance policies.

Along with this there was a certain amount of liquidation by those who had been out of the stock market for the past year or two but who entered it when panicky conditions developed, and at that time provided themselves with funds to participate in "equities" through the sale of railroad and public utility stocks.

The distinctive feature of the 1929 bond market was the excess of new issue in the first half of the year, resulting in a congestion that was not relieved for another six or nine months. Against this was the subnormal condition of the market in new offerings during the whole of 1929, both for domestic and foreign account, but the greatest expansion in stock financing ever witnessed. The contrast between the flotation of new

interest bearing obligations this year and the output of stocks by finance companies and those of an institutional character is striking.

To illustrate: In the ten months to October 31, which represents a period unaffected by market unsettlement, over 70 per cent of the new capital promoted and offered in the American market was in the form of stocks, with 30 per cent in long and short term bonds and notes. This compared with about 45 per cent in stocks in the same period of 1928. Common stocks alone were over 50 per cent of the total, while an analysis of the preferred stock issues indicates that they were eventually to be translated into junior shares under prescribed conversion arrangements. For eleven months to November 30 the ratios were about the same as those indicated above and are not much changed for the entire twelve months, inasmuch as the bulk of the recent financing has been by municipalities and not by corporations.

SEE MORE OFFERINGS

The effect of this was to congest the market for new stocks in the last quarter of 1929 as badly as it had been congested in bonds in the first half of 1928. For a while, at least, corporations are most likely to be influenced in their financing policies by the cleaned up conditions of the bond market and the advantages that are offered by the prevailing low interest rates. So we may expect to see in the early part of 1930 a greater flow of bond issue and a reversal in the proportions of bond to stock financing. It is yet too early to indicate whether corporations will resort to note issue or to long maturities. This will depend somewhat on their general credit.

There are already negotiations under way for resuming some of the public utility refunding schemes that were abandoned in the spring of 1928, when the bond market first began to sag under its own weight, and in response to the policy of higher Federal Reserve rediscount rates that was then being initiated.

Perhaps the most accurate picture that might be drawn from the relation between money rates and bond prices during 1929 would deal with the fluctuations in United States Government securities, in municipal issues and in railroad equipment trust certificates. None of these was much affected by the stock market liquidation or by over-supply. All however, were unsettled during the greater part of the year by high interest rates and equally favored by the radical change that occurred in the money market between the middle of November and the end of December.

The highest rates in Europe today are those of 7 1/2 per cent in Austria and 7 per cent in Germany and Italy. Information from Berlin this week is to the effect that the Reichs bank will probably cut its rate to 6 1/2 per cent early next year and that similar action will be taken by the bank of Italy in the spring if not before the end of winter.

The period was an embarrassing one for the Treasury Department, which was compelled to pay successively higher rates at each maturity date and once to go above the Federal Reserve rediscount rate in establishing a coupon that would attract the banks and other buyers of this type of notes. Between November 1927 and June of this year the rate on certificates of indebtedness advanced from 3 1/8 per cent to 5 1/8 per cent, which meant that certificates were being redeemed at a rate materially above that on notes falling due. In one instance they were above any rate on government paper quoted since 1926. In spite of this, most of the new issues sold at discount from par and along with them went the prices of the remaining U. S. Liberty bonds and Federal Land Bank issues.

MONEY EASE AIDS TREASURY

Government financing has been greatly simplified by the relaxation in interest rates, which has permitted the Treasury Department to return to 3 1/8 per cent rate of two years ago, though the emissions are not parallel, as now interest on government paper is tax exempt; in contrast to its taxable status in 1927. In the last few weeks the highest prices of the year have been established on all government papers though corporation bonds are still well below the high price average of last January, and success has attended the first attempt of the Treasury to gather in funds through the medium of the discounted bill.

Approximately the same situation developed in the market for tax exempt municipals as in governments. From the very low basis of yield of 1928 the market experienced a depression that was nearly as great as in the period just after the war. This compelled cities like New York and Chicago to sell their revenue warrants or short term notes on a 6 per cent basis and closed the door to all long term financing at a figure that municipalities were willing to consider. Here again there has been an abrupt change, with municipal borrowers obtaining good terms and long maturities replacing short ones. With the program of municipal and government construction that was outlined in Washington, there is every indication that the municipal market will regain its place in the investment world next year.

In view of these facts we may expect to see in 1930 a response in bond prices to more favorable money conditions and to limited supplies, but an absence of the broad demand for them which distinguished the latter half of 1927 and the first half of 1928. Also is there probable a continuation of the compromise between a debtor and a creditor status demanded today by investors and recognized in the form of the convertible debenture.

SELLING BREAKS PRICES

In the final break in bonds it was involuntary rather than voluntary liquidation that forced prices to their lowest levels, as when institutions and individuals were compelled to sell mortgages in order to protect stock commitments or to make loans on insurance policies.

Along with this there was a certain amount of liquidation by those who had been out of the stock market for the past year or two but who entered it when panicky conditions developed, and at that time provided themselves with funds to participate in "equities" through the sale of railroad and public utility stocks.

INSTITUTION BUYING REDUCED

In bulk, the insurance companies, savings banks and commercial banks absorb the highest percentage of all bonds available to the investment market. The immediate future of the bond market is linked up closely with them and it is handicapped considerably by the reduced buying power of these institutions due to emergency measures during the height of the stock speculation and in the aftermath of its collapse. So far as can be determined the corporations, finance companies and individuals were the largest lenders of money.

EUROPE ADJUSTS MONEY RATES TO NEW CONDITIONS

National Bank of Belgium Reduces Figure from 4 1/2 to 3 1/2 Per Cent

BY CHARLES F. SPEARE

Copyright, 1929, by Cons. Press Wall Street, New York.—(P)—Financial Review & Outlook.—The process of adjusting European money rates to the improvement in credit conditions abroad, following stock market liquidation and credit deflation in this country, is going rapidly, with the national bank of Belgium reducing its rediscount figure from 4 1/2 per cent to 3 1/2 per cent. This decline of a full 1 per cent is unusual and reflects the pronounced improvement that has taken place in foreign money conditions in recent weeks.

Last week all of the Scandinavian banks announced reductions in their rediscount rates. That of the Bank of Sweden does not become effective, however, until Feb. 1. There is a possibility that by that time the bank of England rate may be lowered again and settle down for a considerable time at 4 1/2 per cent.

There is also the hope that in January, the rates of those federal reserve banks that have already been cut to 4 1/2 per cent may be lowered to 4 per cent as a move in the general government policy of making credit as easy as possible for those borrowers who wish to carry out extensive construction and improvement programs.

BENEFIT BOND MARKET

The benefit of this would go primarily to the bond market. A reduction would also have the effect of compelling corporations and institutions that still have \$1,767,000,000 in loans on securities to brokers and dealers, to withdraw these funds and place them in some permanent form of investment. New York banks have this week noted the beginning of this transfer, particularly with correspondent banks that have substantial amounts of money on call.

The gold experts now being made on a liberal scale to Europe play an important part in the policy of the continental banks in reducing their rediscount rates. As this movement is expected to expand and to reach quite substantial proportions, the advantages of it should spread through other countries than those already responsive to it.

The highest rates in Europe today are those of 7 1/2 per cent in Austria and 7 per cent in Germany and Italy. Information from Berlin this week is to the effect that the Reichs bank will probably cut its rate to 6 1/2 per cent early next year and that similar action will be taken by the bank of Italy in the spring if not before the end of winter.

The bank of France is now in a position where it can reduce its rate to 3 per cent from 3 1/2 per cent. This would be good policy in view of the definite program of the government in building up its position as a premier international money market. The action just taken by France in reducing the stamp tax on foreign securities from 4 to 2 per cent is a step in this direction and one that should be followed soon by an expansion in the floatation by French bankers of foreign loans.

on call subsequent to August 1. Banks had been conspicuous lenders up to that time but the requirements of their customers for loans on collateral had compelled them to draw down such loans. They are today still unable to take much part in the bond market on account of collateral obligations. It is well known that savings banks and mortgage companies and, equally, life insurance companies, were called upon to make enormous advances to depositors and policy holders when stocks were breaking and that it will require some months for them to build up their reserves to the point where they can again buy bonds freely.

Judging from evidence in every quarter, the small investor who had not been in stocks prior to November bought up to his limit when they reached what he regarded as bargain figures. Consequently, he will not be in funds to any extent for bond purchases for some time. Then there is the permanent competition between common stocks and bonds which has changed the entire aspect of the investment business.

In view of these facts we may expect to see in 1930 a response in bond prices to more favorable money conditions and to limited supplies, but an absence of the broad demand for them which distinguished the latter half of 1927 and the first half of 1928. Also is there probable a continuation of the compromise between a debtor and a creditor status demanded today by investors and recognized in the form of the convertible debenture.

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JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE

Men's OVERCOATS

Announcing!
Extraordinary

One of our most Important Sales this season.
Yes Men! Just as you can expect . . . Wonderful
Quality Clothing at Sensational Savings! Every
overcoat is brand new—up-to-the-minute in style.

Various patterns and colors. Sizes 34 to 46.

Wise Buyers are Waiting for Bargain Offers as Soon as They Appear

Appleton Post-Crescent Classified Advertising Information

All ads are restricted to their proper classifications and to the regular Appleton Post-Crescent rates.

Daily rate per line for consecutive insertions:

Charges Cash

One day 11

Three days 11

Six days 11

Minimum charge, 6c.

Advertising ordered for irregular insertions take the one line insertion rate plus 10% for each line less than basis of two lines. Count 6 average words to a line.

Charged ads will be received by telephone and will be copied with in 10 minutes from the time of insertion cash rate will be allowed.

Ads ordered for three days or six days and stopped before expiration will only be charged for the days up to the time of stopping and adjustment made at the rate earned.

Special rate for yearly advertising upon request.

Advertisers reserve the right to edit or reject any classified advertising copy.

Telephone 543, ask for Ad. Taker. The following classification headings appear in this newspaper in the alphabetical order given closely allied classifications being grouped together.

The individual advertisements are arranged under these headings in alphabetical order for quick reference.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

2—Card of Thanks.

3—Deaths.

4—Incomes and Mourning Goods.

5—Funeral Directors.

6—Monuments and Cemetery Lots.

7—Notices.

8—Religious and Social Events.

9—Schools and Lodges.

10—Strayed, Lost, Found.

AUTOMOTIVE

A—Automobile Agencies.

11—Automobile for Sale.

12—Automobile for Sale.

13—Auto Accessories, Tires, Parts.

14—Garages, Autos for Hire.

15—Motorcycles and Bicycles.

16—Repairing, Service Stations.

17—Wrecked Automobiles.

BUSINESS SERVICE

18—Business Service Offered.

19—Building and Contracting.

20—Cleaning, Dyeing, Remaking.

21—Clothing, Tailoring, Laundry.

22—Heating, Plumbing, Roofing.

23—Insurance and Surety Bonds.

24—Laundries.

25—Moving, Packing, Storage.

26—Printing, Engraving, Decorating.

27—Professional Services.

28—Repairing and Refinishing.

29—Tailoring and Pressing.

30—Wanted and Advertising.

EMPLOYMENT

31—Help Wanted—Female.

32—Help Wanted—Male.

33—Help, Male and Female.

34—Solicitors, Agents, Agents.

35—Situations Wanted—Female.

36—Situations Wanted—Male.

FINANCIAL

37—Business Opportunities.

38—Business Opportunities.

39—Business Opportunities.

40—Money to Loan—Advertisers.

41—Wanted—to Borrow.

INSTRUCTION

42—Correspondence Courses.

43—Instructional Classes.

44—Musical, Dancing, Dramatic.

45—Private Instruction.

46—Wanted—Instruction.

LIVE STOCK

47—Dogs, Cattle, Other Pets.

48—Horses, Cattle, Poultry.

49—Poultry and Supplies.

50—Wanted—Live Stock.

MERCHANDISE

51—Articles for Home.

52—Books and Exchange.

53—Boats and Accessories.

54—Building Materials.

55—Business and Office Equipment.

56—Farm and Dairy Products.

57—Fertilizers.

58—Good Things to Eat.

59—Home-Made Things.

60—Household Goods.

61—Jewelry and Tools.

62—Musical Merchandise.

63—Radio Equipment.

64—Seeds, Plants, Flowers.

65—Sports at the Stores.

66—Swimming Areas.

67—Wanted—to Buy.

ROOMS AND BOARD

68—Rooms and Board.

69—Rooms for Housekeeping.

70—Vacation Places.

71—Where to Eat.

72—Where to Stay in Town.

73—Wanted Room or Board.

74—WANTED TO RENT

75—Apartments and Flats.

76—Business Places for Rent.

77—Houses for Rent.

78—Hotels and Resorts.

79—Shore and Resorts—For Rent.

80—Suburban For Rent.

81—Wanted To Rent.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

82—Business Properties for Sale.

83—Farms and Land for Sale.

84—Houses for Sale.

85—Lots for Sale.

86—Shore and Resorts—For Sale.

87—Suburban for Sale.

88—Shore and Resorts—For Sale.

89—Shore and Resorts—For Sale.

90—Strayed, Lost, Found

10—BRACELET—Lost, white gold with 2 diamonds, belonged Alton and Fox Office on Avenue of Americas. Tel. 3626 or return to 915 E. Alton. Reward.

PURSE—Small tan felt. Cont. money lost on College Ave. Sat. Tel. 1650. Reward.

AUTOMOTIVE

Automobile For Sale

11—BEST BARGAINS

IN TOWN

See us before you buy.

12—Hudson Sedan.

13—Hudson Coupe.

14—Hudson 5 Pass. Sedan.

15—Whippet.

16—Chester.

17—Cadillac Sedan.

Ford Fordor Sedan.

APPLETON HUDSON CO.

18—Waukesha—Never Bids.

19—KLOEHN CO.

20—Pontiac G.M.C. Trucks.

21—5 Pass. late model. Fine condition. Wonderfully priced for quick sale! 110 W. Winnebago.

NEW YEAR RESOLVES

One of your 1930 resolutions should be to start out the New Year with a "Good Will" used car—thus assuring yourself carefree transportation.

SALES MAN—Wanted. A good responsible man to represent us in the sale of our hardy, dependable nursery stock on the Appleton terrace. Good references required. Write for our literature with weekly pay. The North Star Nurseries Company, Box A, Pardoeville, Wisconsin.

SALES MAN—For a specialty line either on full time or as a side line in Wausau or Green Bay. All work done on commission. See G. Nixon after 6:30 P. M. at 114 No. Superior St.

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THREE OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS MARK PROGRESS IN 1929

Einstein's Theory; Bryd's Flight; and Graf Zeppelin Mentioned

BY ISRAEL KLEIN

Science Editor, NEA Service
When history is told 1000 years hence, 1929 will be remembered for three outstanding developments in the progress of science and civilization:

1. The revolutionary theory of Prof. Albert Einstein—already famous for his theory of relativity—that gravity, electricity and magnetism are so closely related that they may be one and the same force.

2. The first airplane flight over the South Pole and the important geological and other discoveries made in the Antarctic by Commander Richard E. Byrd.

3. The first round-the-world flight by a dirigible, the Graf Zeppelin, which may be the forerunner of great passenger airships plying the skies between nations.

There were many other achievements, including the development of an airplane that went aloft with 169 passengers, but these are the most interesting and probably the most important.

Einstein's contributions to science, a matter of cold mathematics, is considered by scientists as equal in importance to Newton's law of gravitation. If what Einstein theorizes is found true, he has solved the greatest mystery in physics—gravitation—and pointed a way toward coping with gravitation by means of electricity.

At least, Einstein's newest theory has reduced all physical forces—electric, magnetic and gravitation—to the same origin and resolved all known physical laws into one universal law.

The historic flight of Commander Byrd is only the expression of a long series of aeronautical inventions and improvements. In a three-motored all-metal airplane equipped with the latest types of flying instruments, a compact radio transmitter and a long range aerial camera, Byrd and three companions flew 1,000 miles, climbed over 10,000 feet peaks, without a stop in 18 hours.

Yet had Byrd waited another year he would have been able to carry with him even more advanced instruments. These instruments are some of the products of aviation in 1929.

One of these is an electrical altimeter, or echo altimeter, which tells not how the ship is flying.

These and other safety instruments proved their worth in a "blind flight" test made recently by Lieutenant the pilot exactly how high he is from the ground immediately below him, rather than the ground from which he started. Another is an "automatic pilot," which keeps the ship in a stable and balanced position when the human pilot, blinded by fog, may Doolittle of the U. S. Army. Sitting in a heavy curtained cabin Doolittle flew up and around the field, guided only by the instruments in front of him and the automatic pilot behind, and landed safely and easily. It was the first successful effort to combat aviation's greatest enemy—fog.

To make flying safer, the U. S. Department of Commerce has extended its radio range beacon system from Omaha to New York. This system coupled with half-hourly weather broadcasting, soon will be extended to cover the United States.

With the radio beacon, pilots may guide their ships along a definite route by the sounds of an automatic signal and by the reports from the stations between which they are flying.

Other safety measures have also been begun.

Aviation in 1929 also produced the giant Do-X passenger airplane of Dr. Claude Dornier, which carried 559 persons in a test flight: the 5,000 cubic foot dirigibles R-100 and R-101 of England, and the Graf Zeppelin of Germany which completed a round the world flight in 21 days, the rocket plane of Fritze Opel, the navy's all-metal-clad dirigible ZMC-2, and the passenger Pullman transport planes of Boeing and Fokker.

Of great significance in aviation are the application of the Diesel motor and the use of ethylene glycol in the cooling of aircraft engines. A Diesel motor plane, fueled with crude oil, flew from Detroit to Wash-

ington at a much lower cost than any gasoline plane.

With the aid of an airplane, also, the science of archeology made its greatest discovery of the year—two ancient settlements, one of the Mayas in Yucatan, and the other of the Pueblo in southwestern United States. Incidentally it was Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh who made these discoveries.

Further explorations, this time over the Arctic, are being planned for 1930 with the use of the dirigible Graf Zeppelin.

Airplanes also participated in the development of land-to-plane and plane-to-plane communication by telephone and wireless—a system that will go into use soon on the Chicago to San Francisco route of the Boeing Transport System.

The climax in 1929's part in communication came early in December when the captain of the Leviathan was called by phone in mid-Atlantic just as you would call your home. Contact was made by land wire and radio.

Radio made its mark in 1929 with more general use of international broadcast programs, with the production of better, though cheaper, receivers and with the advancement of television to the point of reproducing actual scenes in color.

The greatest achievement of 1929 in the field of medicine and physiology was the invention of a device which reveals the presence of tuberculosis in a person within three or four days of infection and the production of pure tuberculin, used in detecting the disease.

EDGE FAVORABLY RECEIVED

Ambassador Edge has made a very favorable impression, and pleasing contrasts between the American embassy under Herrick and now have been drawn. Since the war, Herrick was a widower, but the new ambassador has brought a young and charming wife.

Mrs. Edge, by her cordiality and happy knowledge of the French language, was an instantaneous success in her new surroundings and French newspaper writers have freely used superlatives in their praise and admiration of her.

Also, for the first time in years, the American embassy is sharing with the laughter of little children Camille, 6, and Marie Esther, 4, the ambassadorial gardens and are delightfully happy in the new nursery arrangements that have been made for them in the stately building off the Place Clermont that Ambassador Herrick purchased for the American government.

The presence in France of a new ambassador from the United States revives the memory of his mourned predecessor and the debt of recognition which France owes him," said one writer. "After the double loss of Foch and of Myron T. Herrick, we said, in fifteen days the sombre days of the war have been twice evoked for us. One of the greatest soldiers of our time has preceded, by a few days to the tomb on the noblest hearts which beat while mankind was entombed."

MEMORIAL FUND URGED

The Liberal, prominent newspaper, has suggested that the Municipal council throw open a subscription fund for a Herrick memorial, and predicts that popular subscriptions would flow in from people high and low in French life.

"The population," it adds, "should re-read on this monument Herrick's famous words when the government left Paris in 1914 for Bordighera: 'No! I will not leave Paris. Someone must remain as a defender of the rights of mankind. Who will protect your monuments, your museums, your libraries? I, for I will speak in the name of the United States. Be tranquil, I shall know how to prevent pillages and massacres."

Manufacture of two to three times the amount of gasoline from crude oil by the hydrogenation process.

Construction of the new eight-mile Cascade electric tunnel, construction of the international bridge at Detroit and beginning of the Hudson river bridge at New York.

Beginning of construction of the navy's giant new dirigibles at Akron, Ohio.

Picture film and extension of the use of color pictures.

Production of stainless steels, or nitrided steel and use of tungsten carbide for tooling of hard objects.

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APPLETON POST-CRESCENT

New London News

WAUTOMA PRIEST IS NEW LONDON SPEAKER

Tells Lions That Tolerance Does Not Express True Christian Spirit

Special to Post-Crescent
New London—E. T. Hayhurst, deputy grand lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Masons will be in this city on Jan. 7 and will preside at a school for Masons. The lecture will be given at the Manawa lodge on Monday evening by Charles Abrams of this city. Those attending from New London with Mr. Abrams were A. R. Burns, J. D. Rouse, William Wilke and Irving Wilke.

NEW LONDON SOCIETY

Special to Post-Crescent
New London—Mrs. C. C. Seims entertained the Autumn Leaf Card club at her home on Monday, the event being the annual Christmas party of the club. Cards and the exchange of gifts furnished entertainment and awards at cards went to Mrs. Robert Dauterman and Mrs. Otto Heinrich.

The organization of a social club composed of members of the Wolf Valley dairy employee force took place on Tuesday. The club organized for creating good fellowship among the members, will be known as the Verisine Dairy Club. Frank Huebner has been named as its president; Andrew Smith, vice president; Ben Heulman, secretary, and Art Kloehn, treasurer. A set of by laws will be drawn up soon and a dancing party is to be held sometime during the month.

The club was organized at the instigation of C. L. Kellogg, manager of the plant, who, though a member, is leaving the directorship to the 11 members who comprise its membership. An invitation to the employees of the subsidiary plant at Clintonville will also be issued. Meetings will be held at the plant and various forms of recreation and entertainment will be carried out.

Mrs. Margaret Cochran of Stevens Point was honored at a party given by Miss Magdalene Knapsen, E. Cookst., Monday evening. Miss Alice Fellenz was awarded the prize in bridge. Those present were Miss Edna Allen, Miss Dorothy Zaug, Miss Gertrude Learman and Miss Fellenz. Miss Cochran, a former resident, who spent several days here, has returned to her home.

Mrs. Harold Dahike entertained an afternoon affair which was planned for her sister, Miss Lorena Ferguson of Chicago, who is a holiday guest here. Guests were members of the New London high school class of 1924 and included Miss Aileen Trayser, Miss Thelma Kroll, Miss Katherine Thomas, Miss Dorothy Viel, Miss Lyle Jennings and Miss Ethel Steinbarger.

A holiday party was given on Monday evening by Miss Winifred Krause, Beacon ave. Bridge furnished entertainment and prizes were won by Miss Alice Fellenz, Miss Dorothy Zaug and Miss Enid Gottreue.

Other guests were Miss Mary Thomas, Miss Lorraine Haase, Miss Gertrude Dernbach, Miss Gertrude Polzin, Miss Angeline Pimpl, Miss Dorothy Wendlandt, Miss Mildred Lyon, Miss Alice Freiburger, Miss Aileen Scanlon, Miss Vivian Abraham, Miss Jessie Wilson, Miss Mary Meinhardt, Miss Ruth Beumiller and the Misses Helen and Marie Hemmeny.

Among the many informal holiday parties given this week was one given by Miss Aileen Trayser on Monday afternoon at her home on Sprungst., the event honoring Miss Ethel Steinbarger of Chicago who is spending the holidays at her home here. Other guests were Miss Mildred Lyon, Miss Katherine Thomas, Miss Lorena Ferguson, Miss Thelma Kroll, Miss Alice Fellenz and Miss Dorothy Viel. Prizes at bridge were won by Miss Lyon and Miss Thomas.

Holiday guests at the John Dengel home are Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Spurr and son Warren of Kaukauna.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Viel and Mr. and Mrs. Austin Aly and son of Appleton were recent guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Viel.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Zaug are spending the holidays in Milwaukee.

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Boland of Waupun, who spent part of the week with friends here have returned to their home. Mrs. Elwood Lutzsey returned with them and will remain for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Seims are spending the New Year holiday at the home of Mrs. Seims' sister in Neenah.

Following the recent announcement of the marriage of Miss Ruth Cousins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Cousins Liberty to Jack Abelson of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Curry, relatives and friends which took place in October has joined in a series of bridal showers. The first of which was given by Mr. and Mrs. Heinrich Ehrenreich. It was a kitchen shower in which about 40 friends took part. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Otto Prahl, Mr. and Mrs. Chris Prahl, Mr. and Mrs. August Prahl, and family, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Otto, Mr. and Mrs. Ruben Schoenck, Mr. and Mrs. William Gresham, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Curry, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Rogers and son Jay Miss Alice Freiburger, Miss Mildred Sweeny, and Miss Enid Gottreue.

The evening was spent in playing cards, prizes being awarded to Mrs. August Prahl, William Gresham, Mrs. Curt Rogers, Henry Otto, Mrs. Chris Prahl and Jack Curry.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Curry entertained on Sunday at their home and about 60 friends were present. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Winkler, Mr. and Mrs. William Linton and family, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Else, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Else and family, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cousins, Mr. Alderman, Mr. and Mrs. Chris Peterson and daughter Armin.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lehmann and son Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Brewer, Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Rogers and son Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rohloff, Mr. and Mrs. John Boroch and son Harold, Mr. and Mrs. John Sews, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Bauer, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rogers.

Miss Jessie Thorp, who teaches at Milwaukee, spent the holidays at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Thorp.

Miss Gwendolyn Koepke of Fond du Lac was a visitor at the high school Monday.

Miss Ruth Johnson spent the week end at Eagle River with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Fisher and son Bobby of Sheboygan spent the holidays at the home of Fred Peeler.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Brownson and daughter Muriel Ann spent Sunday at Sturte.

Miss Geraldine Locke spent the week end at Hortonville as guest of Miss Marion Tonne.

SHIOTON GIRL WEDS WABENO SCHOOL MAN

Shiotoon—Miss Ruth Siekla, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul S. Siekla, Shiotoon, and Alman Dreier, son of Mr. and Mrs. August Dreier, Norway, will be married at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the Lutheran parsonage here by the Rev. Louis E. Mieke. Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth B. Andrews, brother-in-law and sister of the bride-to-be, will be the attendants. A reception and 6 o'clock dinner at the Siekla home will follow the ceremony.

Miss Siekla is a graduate of Shiotoon high school. Mr. Dreier is an instructor in the agricultural department of Wabeno high school. He is former principal of Shiotoon high school.

The couple will leave for Wabeno Friday where they will live.

OSHKOSH MAN GIVES TALK AT LODGE MEET

Fred Peters Installed Worthy Master of Weyauwega Chapter

Special to Post-Crescent
Weyauwega—The Purpose of Masonry was a subject well portrayed in an address by Allan Tripp, Oshkosh, a member of the local Masonic Lodge at the open installation, Friday evening. E. N. Calef of New London gave a talk on the history of Masonry. Mrs. Dan Cross of Winneconne, and Eastern Star deputy, gave a talk, expressing the hope that Weyauwega may soon organize a Star Lodge. Mrs. Allan Tripp also addressed the group. Recitations were given by Vaughn and Gilman Hertz. A 620 ouster supper preceded the program.

The following officers were installed to take charge for the ensuing year: Worthy Master Fred Peters; deacons, H. Clark and Charles Peterson; secretary, H. J. Becker; treasurer, T. F. Wilson; senior and junior wardens, E. M. Hunt; stewards, Hans Peterson and F. Larkee and Tiler, Charles Neldhold. C. E. George and Claude Hinckley acted as installing officers.

Mr. and Mrs. Fay Prentice entertained the Saturday Night Bridge club at their home at a Christmas party, Saturday night. Prizes at bridge were won by Mrs. Edward Rose, Mrs. Florence Luebke, Edward Zuehlke of Fremont and Mrs. Charles Leiby, Dale.

Funeral services were held for Edwin M. Ziebel, who died at his home on Christmas day after a 10 day illness, in the home in Royerton, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The deceased was born in Germany, Oct. 22, 1881, and shortly after came to America with his parents.

He has resided in Royerton since 1883. He is survived by one son, Alvin and two daughters, Mrs. Orpha Orr and Miss Viola.

ENTERTAINS FRIENDS AT FREMONT HOTEL

Fremont—Irwin Bauer entertained the skat players of Weyauwega and Fremont at a 630 o'clock duck dinner at Hotel Fremont, Saturday evening. Following the supper seven tables of skat was played and prizes were awarded to Richard Sommer, A. Ewald, William Puls and M. A. Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. William Redeman entertained Mr. and Mrs. Lark Lovejoy, Mr. and Mrs. John Drew and family and Mr. and Mrs. Herman Redeman at a Christmas party at their home Sunday evening. Cards furnished entertainment and prizes were won by Loretta Drews and Mrs. Lark Lovejoy.

The Jolly Bunco club met at Mrs. William Behn last Friday afternoon, three tables were in play and prizes were won by Hattie Behnke, Mrs. Frank Looker and Mrs. Harry Welman.

Mrs. Harold Schiessor was taken to the hospital at New London Sunday for treatment.

The Saturday Evening Bridge club met with Mr. and Mrs. Fay Prentice at Weyauwega. A Christmas party with exchange of gifts was held, and four tables of cards furnished the amusement. Mrs. Edward Rose won first prize. The second was Mrs. Carl Leiby of Dale third, and Mrs. Albert Luedtke fourth.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Zuehlke and family, were Sunday guests at the Herbert Rehbein home, Winchester. Mrs. Harry Welman son Wayne, and Charles Crowley, motored to Appleton Sunday were guests at the Chester Crowe home.

Mrs. Carl Leiby and children of Dale, visited relatives here the last week.

METHODIST PASTOR ADDRESSES LIONS

Special to Post-Crescent
Waupaca—Between 65 and 70 Lions and their wives met at the Inn hotel at a 630 dinner Tuesday evening. The dinner recently was postponed from the regular Monday luncheon. Following the dinner, a New Year's watch party was held at Castle hall to which the Lions invited a number of their friends.

The Rev. Frank E. Dunkley of the Methodist church of this city was the speaker of the evening.

The E. F. U. Lodge entertained at a juvenile Christmas party for its juvenile members at the Woodman hall Monday from 2 to 5 o'clock. A program of music singing and recitations by the little folks was rendered.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Anderson of Oshkosh were Waupaca business callers Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bellinger and son Willard and daughter Ruth Cage, are guests of the former's brother Marvin C. Bellinger of the Inn hotel. Mrs. Kath is a student at Northwestern college and William is a student at Grinnell college, Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Brownson and daughter Muriel Ann spent Sunday at Sturte.

Miss Geraldine Locke spent the week end at Hortonville as guest of Miss Marion Tonne.

SHIOTON GIRL WEDS WABENO SCHOOL MAN

Shiotoon—Miss Mary Thompson entertained a number of friends at her home Sunday evening. Dancing furnished the evening's entertainment.

Miss Jessie Thorp, who teaches at Milwaukee, spent the holidays at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Thorp.

Miss Gwendolyn Koepke of Fond du Lac was a visitor at the high school Monday.

Miss Ruth Johnson spent the week end at Eagle River with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Fisher and son Bobby of Sheboygan spent the holidays at the home of Fred Peeler.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Brownson and daughter Muriel Ann spent Sunday at Sturte.

Miss Geraldine Locke spent the week end at Hortonville as guest of Miss Marion Tonne.

SHIOTON GIRL WEDS WABENO SCHOOL MAN

Shiotoon—Miss Ruth Siekla, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul S. Siekla, Shiotoon, and Alman Dreier, son of Mr. and Mrs. August Dreier, Norway, will be married at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the Lutheran parsonage here by the Rev. Louis E. Mieke. Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth B. Andrews, brother-in-law and sister of the bride-to-be, will be the attendants. A reception and 6 o'clock dinner at the Siekla home will follow the ceremony.

Miss Siekla is a graduate of Shiotoon high school. Mr. Dreier is an instructor in the agricultural department of Wabeno high school. He is former principal of Shiotoon high school.

The couple will leave for Wabeno Friday where they will live.

Here Are The Answers To Newspicture Puzzle

Here is the identification of the big newscasters of 1929 appearing on Page One today. Each of these pictures was printed in the Appleton Post-Crescent at the time, being supplied by NEA Service, the world's greatest newspaper feature service, which serves this newspaper exclusively in this city.

FEBRUARY—The wrecked plane in which Colonel Lindbergh and Anne Morrow escaped death at St. Louis. There the pictures were telephoned to cities from coast to coast.

MARCH—President Hoover taking the oath of office, administered by Chief Justice Taft. An NEA airplane equipped with a darkroom was used to fly the inauguration pictures from Washington to New York. The pictures were flown by airplane direct to widely scattered cities.

MAY—Rescue workers braving deadly fumes at the Cleveland Clinic disaster, in which more than 100 persons lost their lives. NEA pictures of this disaster were the first to reach the telephone wires for transmission to various bureaus.

JULY—Pope Pius XI upon the occasion of his emergence from the Vatican, the first time a pope had left the Vatican since 1870. This picture was flown from Rome to London by specially chartered NEA airplanes and sent by radiophoto across the Atlantic to New York and thence across the United States by telephone.

SEPTEMBER—Wreckage of the air liner, City of San Francisco, in which eight persons were killed when it crashed in a wilderness on top of Mount Taylor in New Mexico. NEA cameramen were forced to ride horseback and make their way on foot for miles up narrow mountain trails to get the pictures after which they were flown by NEA airplane direct to the St. Louis telephone station for quick national distribution.

DARBOY GIRLS GIVE PARTY FOR FRIENDS

Darboy—The Misses Margaret and Catherine Wallace entertained a few friends at their home Sunday evening. Cards and music furnished the amusements, followed by a lunch. The guests present were Mr. and Mrs. John Dietzen, Hildegard and Joseph Wittman, Trace and Mike Ashauer, Anna and Fred Probst, Henry Stumpf, Joe Mader, Harry Stumpf, John Fischer, Stella Vanden Heuvel of Little Chute.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones Roeck on Friday.

The Rev. J. Husslein spent the Christmas holidays with friends at Milwaukee.

Mrs. Hugo Wittman entertained a few friends at her home Monday. Cards were played. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Stumpf, Mr. and Mrs. Edd Stumpf, Mrs. Anna Mader, Anna Probst, Gordon and Leo Mader.

ENTERTAIN FRIENDS WITH CARD PARTY

Stephensville—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Johnson entertained at cards Monday evening. Guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Buchman, Hortonville, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Steidl, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Steidl, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. J.

STEPHENSVILLE

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

SUNDAY

MONDAY

TUESDAY

WEDNESDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

SUNDAY

MONDAY